INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 127-A BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 28 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
18th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
15th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
30th May	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st June	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
6th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	3rd June
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21ts „	3rd „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Atsuta Maru 13th June.
Kashima Maru 27th June.
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Korea Maru 26th June
Shinyo Maru 10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL. LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar.
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED A LADY DOCTOR or an EXPERT LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Chimanaba Maternity League, Baroda. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, (Near Nazadbag.) Baroda with testimonials. Pay Rs. 150/- and 25 allowance.
A 30478

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided. the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30483

WANTED—A L. C. P. S. (Bombay). Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State, Palanpur.
A 30466

WANTED for a Girl's School in Bombay—4 LADY TEACHERS for higher English Classes and 2 Lady Teachers for the Primary School Classes Apply stating qualifications and salaries expected before 29th May to Box No. 2143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R917

RS. 10,000—Do you want to earn this sum within a period of three years? If so order out to-day for our 26 Valuable and secret money making schemes. Price Rs. 3-4-0, Post Free. A thorough study of these schemes is sure to lead you to the holy gates of the Goddess of Wealth. Order soon. Only a few copies are left. DR. H. P. GUPTA. Post Box 2032, Bombay.
A R922

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT conversant with Arts, Crafts, Industries, to supervise Industrial Home. Lohana preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, age, previous experience, minimum salary expected to HON. SECRETARIES, Shrimati Morghibai Lohana Udyogshala, Bhavnagar.
A R919

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced and hard working GRADUATE for Uganda, East Africa Apply with testimonials to NANJI KALIDAS, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.
A R929

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE, B.A., B. T. (with Gujarathi preferred) for an up-country High School; apply with Testimonials to Box No. 2144 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 30480

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For High Class Hindus BLOCK of 6 rooms, first floor of Vishrana Nivas, Matunga, Rent Rs. 145/- Apply VELJI LUKHAMSI, Matunga, G.I.P. Railway.
C R930

TO BE LET—Two independent FLATS in China Baug to respectable vegitarian Hindus only. Rent Rs. 125/- and Rs. 225/-. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m. to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baugh, Girgaum Back Road
C R916

TO LET—SPACE on the Terrace at Ismail Building, (Eastern Bank Building) for advertisement. For particulars apply Box No. 2142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R915

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30 ins. wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coats, etc. Rs. 1|12|6 per yard. 27 ins. wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26 ins. wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi Fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs, sizes up to 17-1|2 ins. collar. From Rs. 4|- each. Polo Collars to match, at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs, Rs. 3|4|- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2|14| each. Write for samples.

SPORTS COATS.

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. From Rs. 8|14|- each. An excellent Knock-about coat for rough wear. Ideal for Shikar.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

BAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE at moderate prices, for details apply:—BAND PRESIDENT, 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers, Baroda.
N 30478

SHARES FOR SALE—in the LEWIS PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD. Rangoon—Capital Rs. 40 lacs (with power to increase to Rs. 200 lacs) divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 50 per share. Rs. 20 lacs worth of shares are reserved, and only Rs. 20 lacs are offered to the public. As these shares are in great demand early application is necessary to avoid disappointment. Prospectus forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope. Memorandum and Articles of Association Rs. 2/- post free. Address the LEWIS PETROLEUM CO., LTD., Registered Office 43, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon; or to the Managers and Sole Agents Miller Blyth, Ltd., Rangoon, Post Box No. 418, Calcutta Post Box No. 9015, Madras Post Box No. 1286. Applications for Agencies for Districts not represented should be addressed to Miller Blyth, Ltd., to their Rangoon, Calcutta or Madras Offices. Shares Brokers and Canvassers wanted in all towns throughout India and Ceylon.
T 30482

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—Remit a rupee by M. O. we deliver you a pound of DELICIOUS DARJEELING TEA. MRITROB TEA COMPANY, Darjeeling.
T R928

MEDICAL.

WHITE LEPROSY—WHITE PATCHES—Surely cured in a month by these harmless Electuary for Internal and oil for External uses. On failure price refunded. Price together Rs. 7/- Tibbi Medical Works, No. 65, Darbhanga.
F R925B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held this afternoon, a dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1927, at Rs. 60 per share (free of income tax) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House" Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 21st May, 1928, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1928.
30470

NOTICE TO AGENTS

AS usual the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing the Names and Numbers of the successful candidates will be issued on the 31st instant.

Agents are requested to Book their indent immediately.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

WANTED,

(1) TEN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS—Salary 1,200dols. to 2,400dols. per annum with annual increments of 120dols. and efficiency bar at 1,680dols.

Applicants must have had experience as drivers on a Railway System.

Engagements in the first instance will be for three years with prospect of permanent employment.

A strictly temporary allowance of 15 per cent. for those drawing up to 1,200 dols. and 10 per cent. for those drawing over 1,200dols. is at present being paid.

(2) TWO MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN—Salary 2,400dols. per annum to 3,000dols. with annual increments of 120dols.

Applicants must have received training as Mechanical Draftsmen in Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon work.

Engagements are temporary and in the first instance will be for three years but with prospect of further employment.

(3) TEN PROBATIONARY FITTER CHARGEMEN—Pay 2.52dols. to 3.32 dols. per day.

Applicants must have served an apprenticeship with an Indian Railway and have had experience in the construction and maintenance of Locomotives, including Machine, Fitting and Erecting Shops and be able to read drawings.

Engagements in the first instance will be for three years with prospect of permanency and promotion to Chargemen and Under Foremen.

Applicants for all the above positions should be between 25 and 35 years of age, which must be supported by birth certificate. Successful candidates will be required to take up the appointments as early as possible. They will be required to sign an agreement for three years and pass a medical examination. They must in all cases have a sound knowledge of English and be able to write a short report.

Free passages will be provided.

Applications with full particulars and copies of Certificates should be sent to Mr. E. Hibberd, Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta at once who will supply details of present conditions of service.

Candidates will be interviewed in Calcutta and Bombay.
30468

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified LADY DOCTORS for the post of Medical Officer in-Charge Cama and Albless Hospitals, for Women and Children, Bombay. The post is pensionable and carries a scale of pay of Rs. 800-50-1,000 for a Medical Officer of Asiatic Domicile and Rs. 600-50-800 plus £20 per mensem as overseas pay for a Medical Officer of non-Asiatic Domicile plus Rs. 200 house rent allowance in both the cases. Private practice is allowed so long as it does not interfere with Hospital duties. The selected candidate will be subject to leave rules under Fundamental Rules. Applicants should possess one of the higher British qualifications and must be competent Surgeons. Only those who possess these qualifications need apply to the undersigned before 31st July, 1928, furnishing the following particulars:—

(a) Full name.
(b) Date of birth.
(c) Nationality and whether of Asiatic or non-Asiatic Domicile.
(d) Professional qualifications with dates of obtaining the same.
(e) Posts held after qualification and previous experience, with testimonials, if any.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for 2 years and will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH,
Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn. Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay, Poona.
30481

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 162 of 1927.

BACHU MAHOMED ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
ISSAC JUSAB HAJI LATIFF and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Gauthan land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra Pakhadi, Nawapada in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District, Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 562 square yards or thereabouts and bearing City Survey No. 51, and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 16 and bounded on the East by the property bearing City Survey No. 36, belonging to Sunni Mahomedan on the West by the Road, on the North by the property bearing City Survey No. 52, belonging to Ali Saheb Gulamally Hushen and on the South by the road and beyond that the property of Esmail Guaswalla and Badroo Gafoor Pinjari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30398

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
MAFATLAL VANMALIDAS & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE, of best quality, and nearly new household furniture, by Maple and John Roberts etc. the property of H. B. Spiers, Esq., Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Co.

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WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

Bombay, May 24.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following weekly share market circular:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This week's session has been again without feature and the volume of business negligible. A small enquiry for 60|70 loan was satisfied at 87|13 but the scrip is scarce. 5 per cent. 1945|55 was done at 100|8 and 3-1|2 per cent. Paper at 75|7|6 for cash.

		Redn. Yield.
3-1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable)	.. 75. 8	4.20
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable	.. 94. 4	4.34
4 p.c. 1934|37 (taxable)	.. 93.13	4.35
4 p.c. 1960|70 (taxable)	.. 87.13	4.21
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	.. 100.14	4.40
5 p.c. 1929|47 (taxable)	.. 100. 2	4.51
5 p.c. (tax free)	.. 102. 2	4.55
5 p.c. 1945-55 (tax free)	.. 146. 8	4.58
5-1|2 p.c. 1928 (tax free)	.. 105. 0	5.24
6 p.c. 1930 (tax free)	.. 103. 0	4.71
6 p.c. 1932 (tax free)	.. 104. 2	4.71
6 p.c. 1932 (tax free)	.. 105.10	4.60
6-1|2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan	.. 111. 4	4.70

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The week's tendency in the share market has been downward. It is surprising however that in view of the general outlook, the drop in price of mill shares has not been more severe. The absence of selling pressure is generally ascribed to the continued hope that better times are in store for the cotton mill industry and we can only hope that the investor may obtain some reward for his great patience. We fear however that a process of liquidation appears inevitable in the case of a number of mills.

Sassoon Silks made their debut in the Forward Market at around 91 afterwards improving to 92|8 and given a better market will improve still further. Unfortunately the mill is still closed.

Gokaks were done at 121-1|4 and are one of the cheapest cotton shares offering.

The 31st instant will be the last day for business for the June account.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the whole our market is quiet asd the volume of business shows a considerable diminution Cements and Imperial Bank shares have been a feature.

Bank shares:—Imperial Banks on active enquiry have risen to 1505 and 375 on some vague talk regarding the Bank's contract with the Government of India. India Banks are steady at 91|4 with Barodas done at 91. Centrals have small sellers at 26.

Railway shares:—Only a small business has taken place and sellers have difficulty in getting on in a number of cases. With easier money conditions we hope that enquiry will broaden.

Cement shares:—Indian Cement have been outstanding closing at 355 after 360 done. The market talk the shares to 400. Looking to the Company's latest balance sheet, a much cheaper purchase would appear to be Bundis at 23.

Bundis Capital	Rs. 40	lacs.
Gross Profit	Rs. 15,83,000	
Indian Capital	Rs. 37-3|4	lacs.
Gross Profit	Rs. 2,70,000	

Katnis have firmed up to 246|4 and would stand higher if the shares were split into Rs. 10 face value. The Deferred were done at 860. Gwaliors have advanced to 111 buyers with Shahabads at 166|4. Punjabs have seen good trade up to 15|14, the preference changing hands at 15|4 (small lot).

Manganese shares:—Both Shivrajpurs and C.I.M.'s continue to move narrowly around 38|8 and 18.

Shipping shares:—Rates for Bombay Steam Ord. and Scindias have improved slightly the closing being 278|12 and 14|12.

Engineering shares:—Alcock Ashdowns at 402|8 are neglected with McKenzies now 305 X.D. Tata Constructions are better at 70 on some buying enquiry.

Bombay Burmas are lower at 826|4 and 297|8 which is perhaps not surprising in view of the Company's fairly large rubber interests. Bombay Ugandas are steady at 30 with Belapurs wanted at 24|8.

Bombay Trams closed at 155|10 after 157|2 done whilst Telephones have seen fair business around 51. We thing that the company's balance sheet will make good showing.

Electric Supply shares:—Karachi Elec. were done at 128|8, Surat and Ahmedabad are quiet at 118 and 116 respectively, Surat Pref. were done at 103 and are a good purchase.

Tata Hydro group of shares exhibit a weak tendency as a result of the mill strike.

Iron and Steel Shares:—Business has been much quieter in this section and prices show little change. We quote:

Tata Iron 1st Pref	....	139
Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	....	96-1|4
Bengal Iron Ord.	....	17
Tata Iron Ord.	....	81-3|4
Tat Iron Def.	....	303-3|4
Indian Iron O.	....	18-1|4

Rubber Shares:—London stocks show a further reduction of 2134 tons to 48705 tons and our London friends describe the market as stagnant.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

We have received the following weeklf bullion letter dated 9th instant from Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. of London:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £159,315,960 on the 2nd instant (as compared with £159,164,165 on the previous Wednesday), an increase of £5,409,645 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

In addition to the small amount of South and West African gold available in the open market this week, there was a parcel from an outside source, which brought the total to about £150,000. The whole of this amount was disposed of India and the Trade being the principal buyers.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £1,000,000 during the week under review:

	Received	Withdrawn
May 3rd	nil	.. nil
May 4th	nil	.. nil
May 5th	£500,000	.. nil
May 7th	nil	.. nil
May 8th	£500,000	.. nil
May 9th	£ 5,000	.. £5,000

The receipts on the 5th and 8th instant were in sovereigns 'released from set aside account South Africa.'

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Russia (U.S.S.R.)	£550,100
U. S. A.	300,203
Ecuador	200,000
British South Africa	774,754
Other countries	2,269
	£1,827,326

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 10,650
France	45,102
Switzerland	100,820
British India	181,265
Other countries	24,255
	£362,092

CURRENCY.

A bill to place the issue of one pound and ten shilling notes in the hands of the Bank of England was promulgated on the 3rd instant. The measure is likely to be shortly in force.

SILVER.

Further firmness has been manifest in the silver market owing to sustained China purchases attributable to the critical conditions obtaining in that country. The lapse in the Yen exchange, following the news of Japanese intervention in China, was doubtless an added incentive to speculative buyers. Although some China sales have been effected—mostly bulls realising, the buying far outweighed such offerings and prices have risen rapidly. The Indian Bazars have not been active here. America has contributed to the firmness of the market by sending buying orders on most days, but the enhanced rates of to-day have evoked some selling from the same quarter.

The prices fixd to-day, 27,916d. for cash and 27.3|8d. for two months' delivery are the highest quoted since February 5th 1927.

It is announced that the Government of India has sold as bullion about a crore of silver rupees. This Government sale, as that of last year, was made on a firmish market and for a special purpose (which otherwise might have imparted still more strength). Being effected, the operation is not to be construed as a 'bear point,' for the Government is not likely to enter in a policy of pressing silver for sale on an unwilling market.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 42,622
Other countries	6,312
	£48,934

EXPORTS.

Egypt	£ 16,900
British India	160,650
Other countries	14,523
	£192,073

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 26.

Demand Bills 487.93

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 26.

Silver—Market is uncertain.

Spot	28-3/16
Forward	28-1/8
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11

WEATHER REPORT

RAINFALL EXTENDS IN TURMA

POONA, May 27.

The advance of the monsoon continues in the southwest of the Bay and rainfall has extended in Burma. There has again been nearly general rain in Assam with local rain in south Bengal. Elsewhere the weather remains dry except for light fall at Cochin. Hot westerly winds prevail over region extending from the United Provinces to north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Mergui one and half inch, Rangoon, Toungo three quarters, Mandalay half, Maymyo quarter, Dibrugarh two, Sibsagarh and Gauhati half, Tejpur three quarters. Dhubri one and half, Cherrapunji half, Chittagong three quarters, Burdwan half, Berhampur, Cochin quarter.

Forecast: Increase in south Burma.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of slight intensity at origin about six hundred miles away was recorded at the Bombay seismographs at 6-32 a.m. on Sunday, the 27th.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON IN SOUTH-EAST

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 26th of May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

An advance of the monsoon is occurring in the south-east Bay of Bengal and there has been a heavy fall of rain at Port Blair. Local rain has continued in east Bengal and nearly general in Assam and south Burma with a few falls in north Burma. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for a few falls in Malabar.

Forecast.—An increase of rain on the Burma and Chittagong coasts.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma and at a few stations in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 2.6in., Tavoy 1.8in., Amherst 2.2in., Rangoon 0.4in. and Myitkyina 2.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Lower Burma. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Upper Burma. Monywa recorded the highest temperature of 105 deg. yesterday afternoon.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam and a few falls have occurred in Bengal; Dibrugarh has had 3.1in., Sibsagar 2.6in., Tezpur 0.9in., Dhubri 1.1in., Gauhati 0.9in., Cherrapunji 9.1in., Mymensingh 0.8in., Dinajpur 0.7in. and Bogra 1.3in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Assam, Bengal and Orissa, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Assam and Chota Nagpur, and locally in defect in Bihar. Maximum temperature was below normal in Assam and above it in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar; the minimum was higher than usual in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 116 deg. at Sambalpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is low in the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces East. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Central India East and the Central Provinces East, and the maximum alone in the United Provinces and Berar. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 117 deg. at Raipur and Chanda.

North-west India.—Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Punjab. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. A maximum temperature of 119 deg. was recorded at Jacobabad yesterday.

The Peninsula.—Trivandrum reports 0.2in. of rain. Skies are clear in Hyderabad, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most of the Peninsula. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad South, Madras South-east and along the Madras Coast North. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 116 deg. recorded at Masulipatam.

BRAHMAN MAHARASHTRA KANWA CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

AURANGABAD, May 26.

The second session of the Brahan Maharastra Kanwa Conference will be held from the 3rd to the 5th proximo at the Jagannath Theatre, Aurangabad, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bhawsahib Talatule of Nagpur.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 26.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

YAMUNABAI NAIR HOSPITAL

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

We have received the report of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital for the year ending 31st December 1927, issued by the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. H. V. Tilak, B.Sc., M.B. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Edin.): "This charitable Hospital was started by Dr. A. L. Nair in memory of his late mother Bai Yamunabai. The object of this Hospital is to give free medical aid to poor suffering humanity irrespective of caste, creed or colour where such aid is needed."

The donor has met all expenses of equipment and maintenance of the hospital almost single-handed. Every care is taken of the patients and great attention is paid to their comforts. This hospital has been provided with up-to-date fittings and it practically forms a model of a unit hospital and gives further scope for enlargement on the same lines.

EXAMPLE OF VOLUNTARY WORK.

This hospital as also the National Medical College to which it is attached, is an example of what voluntary work can do and as His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson remarked at the time of the opening ceremony of the National Medical College building. "Such results cannot be brought about without hard work, generosity and self-sacrifice and of all these there is ample evidence in the History of this Institution."

The hospital is at present conducting daily five separate Outdoor Departments, viz:—

(1) Medical; (2) Surgical; (3) Diseases of Women; (4) Dental; (5) Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Separate rooms are allotted for male and female patients. The building for separate commodious out-door departments si under consideration and when it is ready it will add greatly to the comforts of, and render quick attention to, the large number of our out-door patients.

The hospital has recently been recognised by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association for the training of probationer nurses in medical and surgical nursing.

WANT OF FUNDS.

Even though the hospital management is admitting daily so far about 60 patients—the maximum accommodation in the hospital is for 72 beds but the management cannot admit more, for want of sufficient Funds—it seems to have ensured a good name for itself as can be gauged from the fact that out of the total number of operations done during the year under report in the Surgical and Gynaecological Wards of the hospital about 53 per cent. were major. Patients are coming not only from the neighbouring localities, but also from distant parts of Bombay such as Girgaum, Parel and Dadar and from outside Bombay as well. This fact also goes to prove the popularity of this hospital.

Dr. Nair and the Trustees of the hospital have recently entrusted the entire management of the hospital to the Council of Management of the National Medical College. The hospital thus becomes entirely a public institution.

A NEW SCHEME.

The Executive Committee of the hospital are new starting a new scheme under which they reserve a certain number of beds for patients recommended by donors who pay annually Rs. 1,000 per bed. This comes to about Rs. 83 per month per bed—a very moderate charge in a city like Bombay. Tickets or badges are to be issued one for each bed to be handed over to the donor. This ticket may be used by him to send any male or female patient whom he intends to get admitted into the hospital for treatment as an in-door patient in any department of the hospital. The badge would be returned to the donor when the patient is discharged to enable him to send another patient. This will prove of great mutual advantage. Under this scheme Industrial and Commercial Firms can reserve accommodation for their servants and at the same time help the hospital by their generous donation. It is also possible under this scheme for gentlemen having a large heart and generous impulse to help the poor and the helpless by reserving a bad perpetually tither in their own name or in memory of those near and dear to them on payment of a lump sum which may be decided upon by the Hospital Executive Committee.

Any help, big or small, will be gratefully received for helping the poor sufferers. Further particulars and information can be had from the Chairman, Hospital Executive Committee, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Jetha Street.

PASSENGRES PER S. S. "MOOLTAN."

The list of passengers who are coming by the s.s. "Mooltan" and are due in Bombay on 25th inst. is as under:—

Bertelli, Mr. A., Bingay, Lt.-Col. H.L., Beard, Capt. W.H.G., Clark, Eng. Lt. F., Cumming, Mr. R. C. and Mrs., Craker, Mr. P. W., Cama, Mr. A. E., Varey, S r Willoughby, Dixon-Smith, Capt. H. R., Durand, Mr. C. H. S., Egerton, Mr. W. J., Fawcett, Lt. N., Foulston, Mrs. W. F., Fleming, Mrs. H. M. Goffin, Mrs. R. C., Gorringe, Capt. W. P. H., Gardner, Mr. G. J., Green, Mr. H. J, Hynes, Miss K., Hathaway, Capt. C. J. Hickson, Lt. J. E. E., Hayle, Mr. A. L., Hayle, Mrs., Hayle Mr. P. J. L., Haylem Miss A. M., Hopper, Mr. J., Hawkins, Sergt. W., Jeffrey Mrs. J. F. D., Jeffrey, Master, Johnston, Lt.-Col. W., Kennedy, Mrs. M. and Infant, Kent, Mr. B., Lamb, Mr. J., Laing, Mr. G. S., Latta, Mr. A. J., Montague, Major J. E. E., Mazumder, Mr. S., Miller Mr. R., Martin, Rajor J. S., Marton, Capt. A. H., Meek, Major A. S., Mackenzie, Major C. F., Nowraji, Mr. S., Orgill, Mrs. T. C. and Infant, Prien, Mr. G., Robertson, Mr. J. Robottom, Mr. H. M., and Mrs., Ross, Miss N. F., Skentelberg, Lt. N., Strim, Mr. E., Shaw, Mr. S. R. C., Scott.-Kerr, Miss N., Spencer Major, L., Strouts, Mrs. J. T., Stockley-Roper, Mr. J. R., Shone, Mr. J. E. C., Taylor, Capt. S., Tucker Mrs. H. B., Willis, Mr. R. G. S., Wright, Mr. W. T. M., Whittingstall, Mr. F. H. F.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MACEDONIA".

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia," which left London on 27th April, Marseilles on 4th May, 1928, and are bound for Bombay:—

GIBRALTAR.

Adam, Mr. E. F., Adam, Miss K. Barton Mr. P., Coy, Mr. J. W., Dotto, Dr. J., Harrison, Mr. J., Hitchins, Miss M. G. Hannon, Very Rev. Canon D. J., Irvine, Rt. Rev. Monsignor H., Jones, Mr. A. R. J., Keevil, Mrs. E. B., Miller, Mrs. A. D., and maid, Mackinder, Mr. L. E., Muirhead, Mr. F. Miller, Miss E. G., Milne, Mr. H. J. M., Pilkington, Major E., Simpson, Misss E. A., Spencer, Dr. S., Spencer, Mrs., Spencer, Miss N., Smith Mr. G. P. W., Tallby, Mrs. S., Townley, Mr. J. Townley, Mrs., Townley, Miss H. B., Worthington, Miss E., Wall, Mr. T.

MARSEILLES.

Bishop, Miss B. G., Browne, Mr. Guy, Browne, Mrs., Desseignet Mrs. C., Frost, Mrs. E. F., Jones, Mr. H., Jones, Mrs., Johnson, Rev., A. Nutter, Mrs. A. L., Northend, Mr. J. W. Prosser, Master G. N., Stokes, Mrs. E. J., Taylor, Rev. P., Veitch, Mrs. Morgan.

PORT SAID.

Brockenhurst, Miss E., Crisp, Mrs. Z., Derrick, Mrs. D. J., Davy Mr. G. M. O., Dawe, Mr. M. T., O.B.E., Grisewood, Mr. H. J. G., Grisewood, Mrs. L. G., Grisewood, Miss M. M., Herford, Mr. T. W., Jeffrey F/O. J. C., R. A. F., Joly, Miss B. M., Jones, Mr. F. W., Mowle, Miss E., Manders, Mrs. A. M., and child, Nyegaard, Mr. A., Percival, Miss P. Perry, Miss M. P., Schofield, Ft./Lt. F. P., R. A.F., Tyson, Mr. L. T. I., Thale, Mr. J., Ventiroso Mrs., and infant, Wills, Mr. R., Willis, Mrs.

ADEN.

Bugge, Mr. O. L., Creasy, Miss G. M., MacCullum, Mr. A., M. C.

BOMBAY.

Addison, Lieut. J. L. Anderson, Mr. D. W., Addison, Mrs. J., and infant Bell, Mr. R., Buckland, Major G. N., Butler, Mr. J., Brown Major E. C., Barrett, Mr. L. M. F., Braganca, Mr., Burton, Mrs. A. A., Cobb, Mr. G. H., Clark, Mr. H., Cooper, Mrs. Glover, Mrs., Grinstead, Mr. T. H., Howitt, Capt. J. F., Ingledew Miss K. J., Jones, Mr. H. Beaufort, Kahnman, Mr. Kureshi, Mr. K. A., Logan Mr. R. A., Logan, Mrs., Le Patourel, Capt. E. C., Mitchell, Dr. A., Mitchell, Mrs. M., Mansfield, Miss B. Z., Madan, Mr. A. M., and infant, Madan, Miss Nakamura, Miss K., Pinch, Mr. C. T., Priedy, Mr. G. M., Robertson, Mr. J. A., Skinner Major E. M., Sewell, Col. E. P., Senda, Mr. M., Schwoerer, Mr. C., Tullock, Capt. H. M., Tasker, Mrs. J. H., Tomlinson, Mr. J., Tidy, Mrs. S. E. Thurlow, Mr. E. N., Varcoe, Mr. M. P., Wylie, Mr. G. W. A., Wylie, Mrs., and infant, Wheeler, Mr. G. W.

HARTSHORN OFFERS RESIGNATION

LABOUR PARTY DOES NOT ACCEPT.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

"Forward's" lobby correspondent says Mr. Hartshorn offered to resign, but the Labour members have decided otherwise. It is believed the resignation is deferred until a graceful excuse can be found.

MAHARASHTRA CO-OP, CONFERENCE

POONA, May 26.

The sixth session of the Maharashtra Co-operative Conference will be held here under the presidency of Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., on the 28th and 29th instant.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. V. G. Tikhe, the Secretary of the Conference. The Conference will have its meetings in the Assembly hall of the N. M. Vidyalaya.

CURRENCY RETURNS

Bombay, May 26.

We have received the following abstract of the accoounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd May 1928.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,82,73.91
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	94,50.68
Gold coin & bullion	29,76.36
Silver bullion under coinage	6,19.32
Securities (purchase price).	
In India	39,50.53
In England	3,77.02
Internal Bills of Exchange	9,00.00

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 27 to 31st Aug. 1928 (Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised, actual purchases advised 61,297 bales	70,545
American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. 27 to 24th May 28	47,386
American cotton at sea for India	19,877

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
June/Aug delivery sellers 30/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery sellers 31/4-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 25.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/9-1/4 sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 26.

July	20.61+.01
October	20.70+.53
December	20.53—.01
January	20.48—.04
March	20.44—.04
Middling Spot	21.10 unchd.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 26.

July	20.45+.04
October	20.24+.01
Middling Spot	20.51+.05

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 26.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 26.

T T Berlin on London Unquoted.
T T Amsterdam on London Unquoted.
T T Brussels on London 34.98.
T T Madrid on London 29.18.
T T Milan on London 92.66.
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.75.

6 shilling book for Re 1/-

Only 500 copies remaining of Mr. Arnold Lupton's amazing non-political non-contentious work "Happy India".—A plea for better agriculture in the peninsula.—The offer to circulate this 6 shilling for one rupee ceases with the exhaustion of the 500 hard-binding copies of the 1927 edition.

Special Offer Nearly Expired.

No V. P. P. terms; no free copies. One Rupee means one shilling and six pence English. Enclose rupee note or Money Order, book will be sent post free by ordinary printed papers mail. No registration undertaken.

Send at once to ARTHUR FIELD, INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY.

18, Featherstone Buildings,
HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

TRIAL OF GOVT. TREASURY OFFICER

ONE OF THE ACCUSED GRANTED PARDON

LUCKNOW, May 26.

Khan Bahadur Syed Abu Muhammad, Deputy Magistrate of Rae Bareilly, took up to-day the case against Rai Sahad Beniprasad Tewari, Treasury Officer, Rae Bareilly, who, along with Subedar Suraj Prasad and three others, stands charged with fraud, cheating and conspiracy to cheat. After Mr. Jiban Sahay, Inspector, C.I.D., had given evidence on behalf of the prosecution to prove that sanction had been accorded by the Government for the prosecution, the Crown Counsel put in an application to the Court to tender pardon to Roshinlal, military pension clerk, one of the accused who made a confession under Section 337, Cr. P. C. The Court granted the application and a pardon was tendered to Roshanlal, which was accepted by the accused.

The Crown Counsel then put in a list of witnesses to be summoned, and the hearing will commence on the first June, and will be conducted from day to day. The defence counsel put in an application for the grant of copies of Roshanlal's confession and certain other documents, and the Court granted the application.—A. P.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL FRAUD ON U. P. GOVERNOR

INDIAN CHRISTIAN YOUTH GETS 18 MONTHS R. I.

LUCKNOW, May 26.

The City Magistrate has sentenced an Indian Christian youth aged 17, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of attempting to cheat H. E. the Governor in respect of Rs. 50 as a subscription for "bogus" charities.—A. P.

20 CLAUSES OF AGREEMENT.

TERMS TO BE PLACED BEFORE SPECIAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

SIMLA, May 26.

The agreement arrived at between the Jain community and the Palitana Durbar to-day runs into 20 clauses. It is signed on behalf of the Jain community by six of their accredited representatives, namely, Messrs. Kikabhai Premchand, Kasturibhai N. Nagar Sheth, Maneklal Mansukhbhai, Sarabhai Dahyabhai Sheth, Amrotial Kalidas and Pratsingh Mohalabhai. For the other side it is signed by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

The representatives present at the Conference are leaving Simla this evening and there is general satisfaction that a workable agreement has been reached.

It is understood that the Jain representatives will formally place the terms of the agreement before a special meeting of their Association to be held at Ahmedabad very shortly before the terms are published. The acceptance of the agreement in full by the Association is, however, taken for granted, and Jain representatives have stated that the pilgrimage which has been suspended for about three years will commence next week on the 1st of June.

TELEGRAMS TO JAINS.

(Later.)—The representatives of the Jain community after concluding an agreement with the Palitana Durbar at Viceregal Lodge left this evening for Ahmedabad where they will discuss the terms fully with the Committee of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji.

Prior to their departure Mr. Kasturibhai M. Nagar Sheth sent the following telegram to over fifty leading Jains throughout India:—"An agreement was signed to-day before the Viceroy. All property rights secured. Approach to the Agency against the Thakore Saheb's executive order secured. The sum is fixed at Rs. 60,000 per year for 35 years. The Yatra (pilgrimage) opens on the 1st June. Inform all."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will stay here for some more days.—A. P.

Col. P. F. Pocock (Indian Army) is appointed Colonel of the Second Battalion Sixth Rajputana Rifles.—A. P.

Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS' OPEN MARATHON RACE.

FERRIS' FOURTH CONSECUTIVE WIN

LONDON, May 26

In the polytechnic Harriers' Open Marathon race from Windsor to London, finishing at Stamford Bridge over a track of twenty-six miles and 385 yards, there were 85 starters.

RESULTS.

Following are the results:—

J. Ferris (Air Force) first. Time two hours, 41 minutes and 2-1|5 seconds.

S. Jones (Cambridge Harriers) second with two hours, 50 minutes and 49-2|5 seconds.

H. Bignall (High Gate Harriers) third. Two hours, 53 minutes and 4-3|5 seconds.

Ferris' is the fourth consecutive win and constitutes a record for the race.—Reuter's Special.

NO NEWS OF "ITALIA."

BASE SHIP PREPARING FOR RELIEF EXPEDITION

LONDON, May 26.

Kingsbay.—There is no news regarding the Airship "Italia" which is believed to be battling against storm and adverse winds. "Italia's" base ship "Cittadi Milano" is taking on coal to be ready to leave on a relief expedition on 27th May. Experts however express the opinion that she will not be able to help as the ice-barrier extends from North Spitzbergen to the North-East Island.—Reuter.

THE ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

NOT A DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION

LONDON, May 26.

Sir Mond Rafiq presided at the annual re-union lunch of the Aligarh Muslim University Association at Savoy Hotel, London, the Maharaja of Burdwan proposed the principal toast. He pleaded for perfect understanding between the two great communities in India without which the progress of the national development would be difficult.

The Chairman rsponding said that the Aligarh University was not a denominational institution and in Aligarh there was no communalism. He appealed to all to continue to maintain the traditions of the founder of the institution.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar contended that the communal problems in India were merely problems of the education of the right sort. He strongly advised all concerned to separate religion from politics and preserve the same unity which existed among the communities living outside India. He thought that mixed electorates would help to remove communal trouble.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF PUDUKOTA

CONDITION VERY SERIOUS

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—The Maharaja of Pudukota has been operated twice in the American hospital at Neuilly and his condition is very serious.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION OF GREEK REPUBLIC.

M. VENIZELOS' DRAMATIC GESTURE

LONDON, May 26.

Athens.—M. Venizelos, making a dramatic gesture, communicated to M. Tsaldaris, the Royalist leader, the offer to retire from politics and leave Greece if the two Royalist leaders unreservedly recognised Republican regime, but M. Tsaldaris refused the offer.—Reuter.

BENGAL GOVERNOR VISITS VILLAGE IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT

SURI (Birbhum), May 26.

The Governor of Bengal to-day visited a number of villages in Birbhum district. At Loharpur, His Excellency walked for about a mile. The village population realise that a great deal is being done under the supervision of the Circle Officer in excavating tanks and making roads—works of permanent benefit—and all are agreed that if the present rains continue, there is a very prospect that in another few months relief works will suffice to solve the problem of the countay.

RELIEF PAYMENT INSUFFICIENT.

In the afternoon His Excellency presided at a conference in the town hall at Suri where he was accorded a welcome by the Raja Bahadur of Hemthampur who is Chairman of the District Board. Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee described the distress in Ranpurhat and Sardar sub-divisions and pointed out that three annas per day was not sufficient payment for relief work.—A. P.

THE BULLYING OF EGYPT.

MUST MAKE EVERY BRITISHER ASHAMED OF HIS COUNTRY.

The "New Leader," received by last mail, writes:—

The British ultimatum to Egypt calling for "a categorical assurance in writing" that the Bill regulating public meetings and demonstrations should be prevented from becoming law, was an exhibition of bullying calculated to make any good citizen ashamed of his country. Accompanied, as it was, by the bellicose speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, and by the threatening movements of warships, it gave the lie to all those pretty pretences about our regard for Egypt's independence.

"Never, never," says Lord Birkenhead, "can a country with Imperial responsibilities, with obligations to other European nations, with the vital necessity of maintaining its own Imperial communications—never can such a country agree to legislation such as that, and never, in my opinion, will this country, under any Government, so agree."

Is that the language of independence, or of a man bursting with self-importance and drunk with the sense of power?

And what is this Bill to which Lord Birkenhead says: "Never, Never, Never"?

Under its provisions a public meeting can be organised by at least two persons, who must notify the authorities of their intention and of its objects.

It further provides that an official representative, or police officer, may be present, but not on the platform. He cannot dissolve the meeting except (1) on the written consent of the organisers, or in the event of no notification being given to the authorities of the intention to hold the meeting, or (2) in case of serious disorder.

It is almost inconceivable that we should threaten Egypt on these shallow grounds. As it is, the restrictions on public meetings contained in the draft Bill are such as would not be tolerated in this country for a moment. What is good enough for Great Britain is good enough for Egypt.

What do our Imperialists want? The "Times" puts it clearly: "Experience in Egypt and elsewhere shows that the best juncture for profitable prevention is when disturbances are threatened, but have not yet occurred." The Bill is bad because it "discourages the initiative of the police."

In other words, Britain seeks to tie Egypt down to laws which can be used (if and when we give the order) to prevent unpleasant popular manifestations.

By what right, except that of force, does Sir Austen Chamberlain and his colleagues attempt to impose these undemocratic conditions on the Egyptian people?

In our view, the Egyptians have a perfect right to frame their own laws and formulate their own customs.

We regret that up to the present there has been little or no protest on the part of the Parliamentary Opposition. Are we to be paralysed and tongue-tied in face of this open affront to democracy and self-determination? If, even at this late stage, nothing is done but to imply half-hearted acquiescence in the Government's policy, then, indeed, shall we be rightly found guilty of a cowardly desertion of the fundamental things for which the Labour Movement stands.

DEPRESSED CLASS CONFERENCE AT DAPOLI,

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE CONDEMNED

(From A Correspondent.)

DAPOLI, MAY 25.

The Conference commenced its sitting at 6 p.m. at Dapoli on Saturday, the 19th May 1928, Dr. B. R. Ambekar presiding. About 6,000 people from almost all the villages in the district had gathered. Dr. Ambekar, thanked the people of the district for giving him an opportunity after 30 years, of visiting his native place, by his election as the president. He exhorted the audience to give up all habits which uptil now made looked down upon as untouchables, and asked them to be prepared for suffering to the highest extent for the establishment of their legitimate human rights. He most strongly repudiated the statement that the untouchable classes were Non-Aryans. He said that they would even risk their lives rather than live an ignoble and degrading existence. The touchables were adding insult to injury and opressing them just because they had given up customs and habits for which they were characterised as low-castes. Even the Government was also negligent in removing their grievances. The only remedy, he concluded, rested in self-help. Mr. D. V. Naik asked the people to bear in mind nothing but that they were men first and men last, and exhorted them not rest content without establishing their elementary human rights. Mr. A. V. Chitre, a valiant champion of the untouchables, who calls himself as one belonging to that class, next addressed the meeting. He laid great emphasis on the education of the untouchables and referred to the 6th Maharashtra Conference and called it a communal Conference called especially to establish once more the Brahmin Cult.

Mr. B. V. Varvekar also condemned the Maharashtra Provincial Conference. He emphasised the verse of Bhagvad gita and said that no one was superior to another on account of the accident of birth. He feelingly referred to the sufferings to which the untouchables were subjected by the so-called higher classes. He addressed an appeal to the caste Hindus of the place to invite the so-called untouchables to the temples of the town after the latter's investiture with the sacred threads. On Sunday morning at 8-30 a.m., a very interesting ceremony took place when nearly 4,000 untouchables were invested with the sacred thread. Mr. B. V. Varvekar directed the rites, the whole performance was marked with great solemnity and enthusiasm. As the caste Hindus of the place did not see their way to extend an invitation to their temples to the newly initiated they could not have a darshan of those temples.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference met again at 5 p.m. and passed resolutions protesting against the Maharashtra Provincial Conference congratulating Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on his recent statement in the "Chronicle" that strive that no subject was outside the scope of the Congress. Among other resolutions was one protesting against the exclusion of Non-Brahmin Hindu from the inner Shrine of the temple at Narsoba's Wadi and urging the Brahmins, the Kolhapur State and the Government to throw it open to all.

BANKURA RELIEF FUND

GOVT. TO BE APPROACHED FOR LOAN

AGARTALA, May 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Bankura Relief Fund.

The District Board has decided to approach the Bengal Government for a loan of Rs. 100,000 to meet the situation caused by the scarcity of drinking water.—A. P.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON HIND PRIEST AND HIS WIFE

ASSAILANT DESCRIBED AS DARK COMPLEXIONED MAN WITH BEARD

DELHI, May 26

A case of brutal assault is reported from Purna Kila near Delhi. There is a temple of the Goddess Kali inside the Kila, where Zohru, the Brahman Pujari resided with his wise Kalavati and two children. It is stated that while the family were asleep on the roof of the temple some unknown person stealthily climbing up, started assaulting the Brahman with an axe. Zohru got up in pain and started shouting for help but none came to his rescue. In sheer fright he jumped down on the ground, leaving his wife and children at the mercy of the assailant. It appears that after Zohru's escape, the assailant commenced backing Kalavati.

HELP COMES TOO LATE.

Meanwhile Zohru secured the assistance of the chowkidar of the place, but before the party could reach the temple roof the assailant had disappeared. They found a pool of blood on the roof, in which Kalavati was lying senseless. Fortunately, the children had been spared. both the husband and wife were removed to the New Delhi Hospital, where they are lying in a precarious condition. Zohru has his right thumb cut off, and has received a compound fracture on the right arm, while both sides of the chest are badly hacked. Kalavati has her right arm practically cut off. She stated that her assailant was a dark complexioned man with a beard. There is as yet no clue of the assailant, but the Police are making enquiries.—A. P.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN

POLICE ISSUE DISPERSAL ORDERS

LONDON, May 27.

Berlin.—Seventy thousand Communists from all over the country assembled to demonstrate on behalf of the "Red Front Fighters" Organisation. Police held up several thousand marchers and ordered their dispersal, but the Communists refused to disperse. Police then first used truncheons and then carbines. Several persons were wounded.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN POSES AS WELL-WISHER OF SUBJECTS.

SGGESTIONS REGARDING CONSTITUTION

LONDON, May 27.

It is necessary that the Indian Princes should take up the business of Government seriously and not spend their time "gallivanting in Europe at the expense of their subjects" is the opinion expressed by the Maharaja of Burdwan in an interview to the "Observer" on the subject of the future of Indian Princes. The Maharaja declared that he wanted to see the British constitution applied to the Indian States without the British democracy.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S PEACE PROPOSALS

JAPANESE GOVT'S REPLY

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—The Japanese reply to the American proposals for outlawry of war expresses the Government's warm sympathy with the beneficent aims of the United States and says that Japan will gladly render cordial co-operation towards the end in view.

The reply states that Government understands that the proposal contains nothing that refuses the right of self-defence or is incompatible with the League Covenant or the Locarno Treaty. Government firmly believes that a unanimous agreement on a mutually accepted text for the contemplated treaty is well capable of realisation between the six Powers it has been referred to, and that the Government would be happy to collaborate in discussions on it.—Reuter.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

LONDON, May 27.

The fact that "Italia's" petrol must have been exhausted long since, though the crew carry a month's rations, has increased the anxiety regarding the fate of the airship.—Reuter.

FIFTH KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

MR. K. F. NARIMAN PRESIDES

HUBLI, May 26.

The fifth Karnatak Provincial Conference opened to-day under the Presidentship of Mr. Nariman. Mr. Vishvanath Jog, welcoming the delegates, said that India's goal was complete independence and their duty was to develop capacity to win such independence. He urged the Conference to support the independence resolution. He considered that the unification of the Karnatak was justified by considerations of historical and cultural unity, urged the boycott of the Simon Commission, and referring to the no-tax campaign in Bardoli and Pen, assured the satyagrahis of the support of the Karnatak. Mr. Jog concluded his address with an appeal for amicable relations between Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Nariman then delivered his presidential address.

The Conference was attended by Rao Bahadur Kambli, Rao Bahadur Walveker, and Messrs. Belvi, Taranath and Hosakooppa Krishna Rao.—A. P.

ROERICHE XPEDITION RETURNS TO INDIA

SIMLA, May 26.

News has been received here that the Roerich expedition headed by the well-known Russian Painter Nicholas Roerich, head of the Roerich Museum of New York, which passed through India in 1924 via Kashmir, has just returned to India via Sikkim after visiting Kashghar, Mongolia, Russia and Tibet. It is understood that the expedition has had many trying experiences in the course of their wanderings but they have succeeded in securing valuable scientific information and a number of interesting pictures. The party includes besides Professor Roerich, Madame Roerich and their son M. George Roerich, Col. Kordushhevski and Doctor Ribinin.—A. P.

KARNATAK KHADDAR CONFERENCE

HUBLI, May 26.

The first Karnatak Khaddar Conference met at Dharwar this morning under the presidentship of Mr. Manjappanna Hardikar. The Conference passed a resolution thanking the States of Mysore Hyderabad and Sawantwadi for encouraging Khaddar. A Khaddar Association for the Karnatak was formed. The president, in his concluding address exhorted the audience to work for the spread of Khaddar, which was the chief home industry of the poor.—A. P.

TO MUSLIM READERS.

WALKING TO MOSQUE

(From A London Correspondent).

LONDON, May 10.

A report appeared in the Turkish Press to the effect that the Muslims of London, on the occasion of the last Id, marched in procession through the streets to the Mosque. The additional information was given that there had never been such a display of magnificence.

It seems to English readers evident that the usual mistake has been made of believing that the Woking Mosque is in London. It is over twenty miles away, in a nice little Surrey Town. The only thing faintly approaching to a procession at the Id was the usual dreary trek along the Oriental Road from the Railway Station.

MOSQUES IN LONDON.

There are in London two mosque, one with proper buildings and situated at Southfields, a London suburb; this is a mosque of the Ahmedi sect. The other is the non-sectarian "South London Mosque" started and conducted by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake in Fenwick Road, East Dulwich, another suburb. No one here knows anything about a processional or sumptuous demonstration; the ceremony at Dr. Sheldrake's little mosque was simple and unpretentious.

INDIGENT MUSLIMS.

The appeal of the Indigent Muslims' Burial Fund, printed in your columns, deserves the sympathy and support of every Muslim, and the response to the appeal must be gratifying to the Committee. The appeal referred to the unhappy fact that in some cases the local public authorities had buried poor Muslims in a pauper grave in a Christian cemetery. The item last mentioned cannot always be avoided, as there is no Muslim cemetery in the neighbourhood. But it is proper to say that there several local authorities who give the poor Muslim the fitting ceremony. The writer happens to know this, from having read the letters requesting Dr. Sheldrake to attend at certain spots and do the last sad services for departed Mussalmans. Nevertheless, that there shall be effective finances to arrange a national plan of action will be a step in the right direction.

UNDUE STRAIN.

This is not the only step in Islamic interests that needs taking. Reference has been made to the distance of the Woking Mosque from London. Assuming that that mosque is not (as a Lahore publication says it is) a mission of the Lahore Ahmedi movement, nothing would be more natural than that such an institution should undertake all this work of interring, looking after the poor, etc.

Woking however, is far off from London, and its conductors only pay two visits a week to the "Prayer House" at Notting Hill London. This remoteness from the metropolis causes all sorts of bodies and individuals to resort to the totally unendowed and unfinanced South Lohdon Mosque, at 51 Fenwick Road, East Dulwich. The captains at the Docks and other employers of Eastern labour, tell their Muslims hands to go to East Dulwich for their prayers! The result is that poor Dr. Sheldrake has shouldered a responsibility, which, small as it might seem to those who can collect thousands of pounds, is ruinous to a man using only his own feeble resources.

IS NO HEART TOUCHED?

The balance sheet of last year's working of this little Mosque, where—according to the incurable hospitality of Islamic life—the poor lascars come to pray and stay to take tea, shows that Dr. Sheldrake, without taking a penny for his services of any sort, was still nearly £90 out of pocket by this work.

As the duties ought to be performed by someone or some Institution, and have come to be done by this man and this Institution alone the Muslim world ought to clear off this indebtedness and provide at least another "humble hundred" for the current year's rent and expenses.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras, May 26.—Mr. K. P. Raman Menon has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council in the bye-election caused by the appointment of Mr. Krishnan Nair as law member.—A. P.

Madras, May 26.—Important social and educational subjects were discussed at the women's conference held at Ootacamund and attended by prominent women workers from Madras. Resolutions calling upon women to undertake social service work, demanding the introduction of universal compulsory primary education, condemning child marriages and supporting Rai Bahadur Harbilas Sarda's Bill on Child Marriage, were passed.—A. P.

Madras, May 26.—Presiding over the Madura-Ramnad Non-Brahmin Youth Conference, Rao Bahadur Natesa Mudaliar pleaded for the fusion of various sub-castes in the community, and laid stress on education as a means of social uplift. A regenerated, vigorous and manly Indian Nation, he said, was the ideal of the Indian youth movement.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SR. B. A. STUDENT D. J. SIND COLLEGE.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Brotherhood, Shikarpur was held under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Nagrani, when a resolution expressing the Brotherhoods profound sorrow at the early death of the Founder of the Young Men's Brotherhood Mr. Gridharilal Gandhi, was passed.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Brahman Sabha, Bombay, Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture in the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahman Sabha, to-day (Monday), at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

N. I. ASSOCIATION (LADIES BRANCH).

The Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association have issued the following notice:—

"Applications are invited by the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association for the Dilshad Begum Memorial Scholarship from lady students studying in any college in Bombay.

"Applications accompanied with certificates from heads of respective colleges, testifying to merit and pecuniary circumstances of the candidates should reach (before the 15th June 1928) the Secretaries at the Cliff, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill."

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION PAREL.

Under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala an extraordinary general meeting of the Railway Workers at Kalyan will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. in Shankerrao Zunzarrao's Wadi, Kalyan, when among other questions the demands which have been forwarded to the Agent to be complied with, and what steps should be taken in case the demands were not granted, will be discussed.

FREE HINDI CLASS.

A Free Hindi Class has been started for beginners and those who are desirous of taking advantage of the same are advised to join before the 10th proximo.

At present the 'Existing Hindi Class' (Senior Class) is being held in the compound of Seth Velji Nakamsi Napoo, G. I. P. Matunga, and this class will be suitably timed in order to permit of the new class being held between 8-30 p.m. and 9 p.m.

JAIN DISPENSARY.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Ghoghari Visa Shrimali Jain Dispensary beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations to the above dispensary:—Rs. 109, Ghoghari Visha Shrimali Jain Bandhus of Mapla Mansion through Shah Hirachand Ramchand; Rs. 100, Shah Hirachand Ramchand; Rs. 50, Shaha Nemchand Dungershi; Rs. 15, Girdhar Pragji.

JANJIRA STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

Under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A. the third session of the Janjira State Subjects' Conference was held in the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon. A large number of delegates as well as visitors were present. At the outset, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee accorded a hearty welcome to the delegates. Afterwards, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta delivered his address. The Conference terminated after passing several resolutions. A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

The following is the Bombay daily weather report for the 27th May:—

Weather continues to be dry except for a light fall of rain at Cochin. Skies are moderately clouded in the Peninsula and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in most of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces East, the United Provinces East and the Punjab East and North. Temperatures were above normal in Baluchistan, the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces East and the east of the Peninsula. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 120 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

Railfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Cochin	0.27"
Colombo	0.03"

Bombay:—

Maximum temperature 93 deg. (2 deg above normal).

Minimum temperature 82 deg. (2 deg above normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 600 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 6 hours 32 mts. this morning (I. S. T.).

CYCLIST KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY

A FATAL ACCIDENT

While proceeding on a cycle along Arthur Road towards Kalachowki, Vithal Dewoo, a mill worker was knocked down by a motor lorry on Saturday. The cyclist sustained serious injuries and subsequently died.

An inquest was opened by the city coroner on Sunday when P. C. No. 1753 gave evidence. He said that the deceased was seen riding along side the lorry for some time but suddenly he was knocked down by the lorry. He died on the spot.

Pending further enquiries, the inquest has been adjourned.

BEGGAR BOY KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Kalia, a Mahomedan beggar boy met with a fatal motor accident on Friday evening. He was crossing the Falkland Road when, it is alleged, Car No. 7333 driven by Kashiram Yesoo knocked him down. The boy sustained a fractured skull and died in the hospital.

Babu Rama an eye witness to the accident giving evidence in the Coroner's Court on Sunday said that he did not hear the driver of the car sound the horn.

The inquest has been adjourned pending further inquiries.

DOCK WORKER'S TRAGIC DEATH

While loading a bullock cart with heavy cases on the Shed No. 2 of the Alexandra Dock Namoo Yamaji, a dock labourer met with a fatal accident on Saturday. He had just raised a case weighing about 16 cwt. and had kept one end of it in the cart when it slipped and fell on his head. His head was smashed and he died on the spot.

The Coroner's jury on Sunday returned a verdict of accidental death.

MISS MAYO ENTERTAINED BY LABOUR M. P.'S.

CORNERED BY "SAK" AND MR. THURTLE.

A "Forward" special cable from London, dated May 26, says that Miss Katherine Mayo was entertained to dinner last night by some Labour members of Parliament. Miss Mayo addressed them reiterating all the old shibboleths.

She was cornered by Messrs. Thurtle and Saklatvala and could not give any convincing reply. But in spite of the refutations she maintained that her original position remained unaltered.

A WORTHY CAUSE

In Alleppey, on the picturesque Malabar Coast, there is a school, Madrasatul Mohammadia, founded in 1923 by Dr. Mahomed Ali for the education of Malabar Muslims who are proverbially backward. The plucky Doctor has been running the school all these years despite financial difficulties, but he has now been obliged to appeal to the Muslim public for funds. The course of studies is spread over six standards and provides for instruction in Arabic, theology, Islamic history, Malayalam, Urdu, English, arithmetic and geography. The school has a press of its own for printing translations into different languages. It has a building, but it requires extension not only for its present needs but also because it is proposed to open a girls' school and an industrial department to teach arts and crafts. The monthly expenses of the school amounts to Rs. 376 while the income, including a monthly subscription of Rs. 150 from Mr. D. M. Attia, is only Rs. 197. Dr. Mahomed Ali thus provides the balance almost single-handed. He wants a capital sum of rupees 1,25,000 with the double object of extending the activities of the school and making it self-supporting. "My own earnings and means" he pleads "cannot fulfil all its wants. Hence the need for public help. If the estimated amount of Rs. 1,25,000 is collected in a lump sum all the necessities of the institution will be met with from this money as per the contemplated plan, and there will be no further need to approach the public on this account." The appeal of Dr. Mahomed Ali whose generous sacrifice has kept the school going for so long deserves response. The school fulfils a need about which there can be no two opinions. Will well-to-do public spirited Musalmans show substantial sympathy with their poor co-religionists of Malabar? In the old days, as Dr. Mahomed Ali says, Muslim Alleppey owed much to the generosity of the Memons. Will the Memons of to-day revive that noble tradition?

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

One G. I. P. second class quarterly season ticket bearing No. 586 between Masjid and Bombay issued in favour of one Mr. Chunnilal Foolchand has been found. The owner to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association of 39, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

MRS. BESANT EXPLAINS HER POSITION.

SWEARING BY "DOMINION STATUS."

MADRAS, May 26.

Writing to the editor of the "Statesman" in connection with the paper's recent comments on the Government's communique on the question of the alleged intereception of her letters, Mrs. Besant explains her position regarding the Independence resolution of the Congress, claiming that she had not weakened her position by accepting the Independence resolution. She says that she pointed out to the Subjects Committee that without an army and a navy India was helpless, and it was therefore futile to talk of Independence. The Committee passed the resolution in a form she could vote, although the open Congress took out its form, and she could not vote owing to her absence from the meeting. Concluding, Mrs. Besant sets her face against conspiracy and swears by Dominion Status, which, she says. "gives you Independence in your own territories and a link with England when you are free."—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: GEMINI.

If to-day is your birthday, the signs indicate that you will have to put up a great and continuous fight against uncompromising, relentless fates. Silently, you will bear all hardships; and the conquests of your soul (that is, made by your spirited soul) will be a hundred times better than those of Napoleon, Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar. The latter (J. C.) won 320 triumphs, but was not happy in the great matrimonial matter, in which alone a man could really be happy if extraordinarily lucky. His suspicions in the matter led to the "talak" business, and gave the world a phrase ("like Caesar's wife must be above suspicion") which has been used by scribblers more than any other word including perhaps "sweetheart" Your patience and perseverance will be rewarded, "rather late in the day, (but better late than never) with fairy" of devastating beauty", without any scandal of the Carolean hue, and rich "parents"-in-law.

A bloodless revolution is thus meant for your career, though at times you will feel, having had to deal with the ugly undertakers in connection with the last rites of your aged and nearest relatives, that dying in this century is costlier than living. You will come across rich and kind-hearted master at an advanced age and your Kismet will then be bright, just as in the case of a boy who was working under Sir Thomas Lipton when he himself was working in Glasgow for half a crown a week. Seeing the boy shabbily dressed Sir Thomas gave him a sovereign to buy a new suit. He forgot to return! Meeting his mother later. Sir Thomas inquired the reason. "Well", she truly said, "he looks so respectable now that he has been able to get a much better job". You will not, however, be disloyal to your "boss" like the boy. So, suffer silently. Are you now "down-hearted"?

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR AND NAWAB OF PALANPUR LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

Among those who left by the P. and O. mail boat s. s. "Naldera" on Saturday were H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur. The Maharaja of Kashmir is proceeding to London in connection with the Princes' Enquiry Committee now sitting there, and will be returning to India early next year. The Nawab of Palanpur is bound for Geneva as the representative of the Chamber of Princes to the League of Nations.

A large gathering composed of his friends and subjects in Bombay was present at the Mole Station to wish the Nawab 'bon voyage', prominent among them being Mr. A. K. Dehlavi, President, Bombay Legislative Council, Dr. Gilder, M.L.C., and Mr. Thukkur.

RECEPTION TO SETH KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.

Seth Kikabhai Premchand Roychand who had been to Simla in respect of the Jain Palitana dispute is arriving in Bombay by the Punjab Mail, at 10-55 to-day (Monday), and will get down at Grant Road Station. A notice has been issued under the signatures of some of the leading Jains of Bombay inviting the Jains to attend the reception to be accorded to Seth Kikabhai. It is hoped that all will join the reception at the Grant Road Station.

LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The Konkan Divisional Local Bodies' Conference which met in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday under the presidency of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, concluded deliberations on Sunday after passing a number of important resolutions.

EDUCATING VILLAGERS.

The Conference decided to form the Konkan Divisional Branch of the Local Sel-Government Institute. It also recommended that the Konkan Divisional Branch should undertake the following measures in consultation with the Maharashtra Divisional Branch. In this connection, it was resolved that the Branch start a quarterly Marathi journal; that the branch should educate villages in matters of health and sanitation by propaganda work through leaflets, lantern pictures, etc.

The Conference resolved that in the interest of the general public, it should be the ultimate goal of each local authority to own, manage, and operate public utilities themselves, and that as far as possible, Government should grant licenses or concessions to private corporations.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

This Conference is of opinion that the Local Bodies should have the non-agricultural assessment and also the fines collected from the land in the limits of the Local Bodies in consideration of the fact that the continued improvement is the direct outcome of the efforts and expenditure of the Local Body.

This Conference is of opinion that the Local Bodies should be given a substantial share of Excise, Land and Forest revenues raised within their limits and also the amount of Local Fund collected on lands within the limits of Local Bodies.

This Conference is of opinion that the income from the Entertainment Tax should be kept apart and spent for the purpose of Primary Education as was originally contemplated by the Government.

This Conference requests Government to allow Local Bodies to undertake propaganda against drink evil within their limits.

This Conference resolves that Government should (a) give up their control over Local Bodies in respect of the sanction of the bye-laws and rules prepared by them; (b) hand over to the Local Bodies the Gur-charan and waste lands; (c) Redeem the old debts of the Local Bodies by new ones carrying a lesser rate of interest; (d) charge the Local Bodies interest on loans at not more than half per cent over and above the current rate of interest on Government loans.

MUNICIPALITIES SECTION.

This Conference is of opinion that in view of the growing needs of education the grant-in-aid to Municipalities be raised from 1/2 to 2/3rds.

This Conference requests Government that the grant-in-aid at present being paid to district Municipalities for maintenance of dispensaries, should be raised to 1/2 of the total expenditure.

This Conference is of opinion that the District Municipal Act should be amended to make non-payment of arrears of taxes a disqualification for membership and voting at municipal elections.

This Conference requests all Local Bodies concerned with primary education to introduce compulsory primary education within municipal areas at an early date.

This Conference is of opinion that the present policy of Government in disallowing expenditure incurred on normal expansion of primary education, Physical Training, Tournaments, Prize distribution etc., is detrimental to the educational interests of the Presidency and therefore requests Government to include these items for purposes of educational grants paid to municipalities.

This Conference desires that the experience of all Major Municipalities be called for about the increased powers given to the Chief Officers under the City Municipalities Act of 1925 both as regards his duties as mentioned in Section 33 and his powers to dismiss and fine the Municipal servants and the grat of permanent licenses and permissions and placed before the next divisional conference for consideration.

QUEEN MARY CELEBRATES 61ST BIRTHDAY

RUGBY, May 26.

Queen Mary celebrated her 61st birthday to-day and received congratulations from all parts of the Empire. A salute of guns was fired in honour of the occasion.—B. O. W.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1928.

I am glad to observe that between the Near East and the East one great point of similarity can be noted. Both in Greece and in India, political gatherings have a tendency to be to temperamental.

* * *

It will be remembered that at the recent All-Parties' One-Day Conference in Bombay a distinguished Indian leader enhanced the interest in its proceedings by suddenly declaring that he would not like to be the chairman of a Committee, politically-minded India considers to be the most important of all the innumerable committees ever appointed.

* * *

He was pacified and agreed to return from the very temporary tent in which he may have sulked. In Greece M. Venizelos, the foxy old Republican leader made a similar dramatic gesture. If only two of his dear friends in the opposite camp would declare themselves Republicans, he said, he would offer to retire from politics. The offer was promptly declined.

* * *

Quite a temperamental business—all this. M. Venizelos, however, is quite experienced in the art of "retirement." He has done it twice before, thus going twice better than the Pandawas of Hindu mythlogy. He would have gladly done it a third time and manipulated the strings from a safe distance.

* * *

"Justice" of Madras is not willing to temper itself with mercy. It refuses to show leniency of language when it has to deal with "monopolist Machiavellis."

* * *

"It was only the other day we drew the attention of our readers," it writes, to the subtle and diabolical manner in which certain so-called special correspondents of newspapers, of course of the monopolist breed, were with consummate skill writing to their journals decrying the Justice Party."

* * *

What a terrible phillippic! The caitiffs must quake in their shoes—I mean those of them that wear them. "The monopolists with their usual machiavellian cunning see clearly that their days are numbered"—warns "Justice."

* * *

I await with anxiety and interest the list of casualties.

* * *

In these days when orators warn us in hour long speeches that the time has come for action not words, it is satisfactory to find that one nation at least has taken the advice to heart.

* * *

Quietly and purposefully France has gone about the business. There may be some waste of oratory in the Chamber of Deputies, and there are a couple of Poincare's ministers notorious for a penchant for mellifluous long-winded utterance. But the rest of France is alive to the need of the hour—action not words.

* * *

From the Consulat de France, Bombay, I have been favoured with an attractively printed pamphlet. It is in English and is entitled "France's Effort."

* * *

Let me quote the front page in the form it is printed:—

THE POPULATION.

"French Population" dropped from 39,602,000 in 1911 to 39,210,000 in 1921.

It amounted to 40,743,851 in 1926.

France with her Colonies forms henceforth a country of a hundred million inhabitants.

* * *

Splendid. Compare, on the contrary, England. It was noticed in the English Press, the other day that the young women of South Mimms preferred cocktails to cradles. The Vicar of the place lamented their indifference to the population needs of the nation.

* * *

England—Beware, because (1)—However, I shall not trespass upon the patent methods of expression of Bhai Bharucha.

* * *

He—"It is getting late. I suppose I had better stop singing an account of the neighbours."

She—"Carry on, dear. They don't consider us with their howling dog, do they?"

* * *

IN MODERN ENGLAND.

She "I'm not on speaking terms with Freddie. The mean thing wouldn't give me his seat at the barber's this morning"

RELIEF OF LILLOOAH STRIKERS.

DONATION FROM INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS A AMSTERDAM

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has received £30|- (Pounds thirty) from the International Transport Workers' Federation, Amsterdam, for the relief of the strikers at Lillooah. This amount has been sent to the Secretary, E. I. Railway Union at Lillooah. Mr. Joshi has also received an intimation from the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, that they have cabled £100|- (Pounds one hundred) for the relief of the strikers at Lillooah.

FORAS ROAD FOUNDRY STRIKE

The strike that commenced in the Foras Road Foundry is still continuing as the result of the obstinacy of the management who refuse to recognise the men's Union as well as their legitimate grievances. The immediate cause of the strike is the bodily punishment the manager inflicted upon one of the poor workers while among other causes are want of organisation, stoppage of promotion, etc. There are two main departments, viz., Boiling and Moulding, and now both have joined hands, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala.

Another meeting of the men was held on Saturday morning when the first thing done was a strong disapproval shown by Mr. Jhabwala of the conduct of one of the C. I. D. officers who insisted on being present at the meeting and whom after an altercation was compelled to leave the meeting. Thereafter, the ideas of unionism were given by the President to the men who all joined, and after mutual discussions the line of policy of working indicated by the President, the meeting terminated.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—1 March, "Good Luck", Vieth; 2 Suite, "The Nuptials", Howgill; 3 Selection, "The Pirates of Ponzance", Sullivan 4 Two Minuets, (a) Impromptu, Ireland, (b) The Ox, Haydn; 5 Selection, "Il Trovayore", Verdi; 6 Valse, "Mignonette", Nicholls; 7 Selection, "Lilac Time", Schubert; 8 Finale, "Persian Rosebud", Nicholls.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PUBLIC MEETING

TO-DAY at 6 P. M. (S. T.)

At Cowasji Jehangir Hall

Re: BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Ranchhodbhai Raichand Motichand, K. P. Khadilkar, Maulana Shaukatalli, B. G. Kher, Balubhai T. Desai Manilal Kothari and Mrs. Naidu and others will address the meeting.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel has been wired to and is expected to come.

Pandit MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA will preside.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1928.

JAIN-PALITANA SETTLEMENT.

LESSON FOR SIR LESLIE WILSON.

The announcement that His Excellency the Viceroy had summoned to a Round Table Conference His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and the representatives of the Jain community in regard to the Palitana dispute, was first exclusively published in "The Chronicle." Writing about the Viceroy's statesmanlike decision we said last week: "The Jains do not ask for a favour from the Palitana State nor do they grudge paying what is legitimately due to the State for the peace and good order which it claims to preserve in Shantrunjya Hills. They stand on their historical rights .....They fully rely on His Excellency's sense of justice and fair-mindedness. They are prepared to accept any compromise so long as it does not involve a surrender of their rights. If the Thakore Saheb of Palitana is prevailed upon by His Excellency the Viceroy to adopt a similar attitude of 'give-and-take', His Excellency's efforts for an amicable settlement will be crowned with success. Such a happy consummation, we hope, His Excellency will strive to bring about with all the earnestness of purpose and persuasive eloquence that characterise him. If it is brought about, as we are confident it will be, Lord Irwin's name will long be remembered with gratitude by a community which is prepared to make the highest sacrifice for maintaining its religious rights." It is with special gratification that we recall these words because the confidence that we placed in His Excellency has been more than amply justified. The Jain-Palitana agreement, which was signed at Simla on Saturday and was endorsed by Lord Irwin, sets aside the notorious and unjust Watson Award which was as discreditable to the Palitana State and the Government of India as it was an intolerable strain on the loyalty of a peace-loving community which found that its deepest religious susceptibilities were most ruthlessly outraged.

That award, it will be remembered, required the Jain community to pay a fixed annual sum of Rs. 1,00,000 instead of Rs. 15,000 which they had been paying before to the State. This was an unconscionable levy. It has now been reduced to Rs. 60,000 itself a very large sum, but the fact that the Jain representatives have agreed to pay this sum is a fresh proof of the fact that their refusal to accept the Watson Award was not determined by consideration of money but of principle and the terms of the Simla agreement which we publish elsewhere show that the justice of their claim in this respect has at last been recognised by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana as well as the Viceroy. The most vital of these terms is "that in the case of any dispute arising out of or relating to the rights of Jains in this agreement mentioned and in carrying out the terms of this agreement the ruling Prince of Palitana State, would, in his executive capacity, on an application of Jains in that behalf, decide the matter and if Jains feel aggrieved by any such decision they will be entitled to approach the Agent to the Governor-General, who, after hearing the parties, will give his decision and either party will have the right to appeal therefrom to higher authorities in due course." The Jains will thus be protected in the future against the despotic fiats of the Palitana Durbar and the inequitous awards of the officers of the Political Department. That this protection has been secured is due in no small measure to the ability with which their counsel, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, put and argued their case and the unceasing and devoted efforts of their leaders like Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Kasturbhai M. Nagar Seth and others who, while firm in their determination not to yield on principle, showed a most reasonable spirit of conciliation. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana has displayed true princely courage in recognising the injustice of his demand and magnanimously responding to the spirit of 'give-and-take' which characterised the negotiations set up under the auspices of Lord Irwin. To His Excellency the Viceroy the Jains specially and the country generally cannot be too grateful for his statesmanlike decision which led to the convening of the Round Table Conference and the masterly manner in which its deliberations were conducted to a successful issue. Last but not least the heartiest congratulations of the country are due to the Jain community for carrying on to a triumphant end a struggle for Right against Might in a manner which will keep it alive as one of the glorious episodes in the history of modern India. They have by their self-denying ordinance of the last two years, proved once again that in this imperfect world for the success of a cause it is not enough that it should be a righteous one, but that its advocates should be always up and doing to agitate for its vindication.

The successful initiative which Lord Irwin took in regard to the Jain-Palitana dispute conveys a lesson which, we trust, will not be lost on His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in dealing with the two great problems which face him and which for their solution only demand on his part the courageous statesmanship displayed by the Viceroy. We refer, of course, to the Bardoli Blunder and the Mill Strike. A Round Table Conference, in which representatives of both sides to the dispute meet and have a frank exchange of views, offers the best way of escape from a situation which has become intolerable both in Bardoli and Bombay. As regards the mill strike Sir Leslie Wilson's task is easy. He has only to discard all minor considerations of technicalities and to use the undoubted influence that he exercises in bringing the two parties together and his task will be done. As regards Bardoli we recognise that the unwise counsels and bungling of his entourage have made his task more difficult and the spectre of "prestige" is probably haunting him every moment. But let His Excellency be fortified in his good intentions and wise decision by the example just set by the Viceroy and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. No false notion of prestige prevented Lord Irwin not only in reopening the Watson Award but also in agreeing to have it set aside. Nor did the Thakore Saheb of Palitana persist in a mulish attitude of insisting on what he regarded as his pound of flesh. Why does Sir Leslie Wilson hesitate in doing the right and just thing by himself as well as the harassed peasants of Bardoli? The article by Swami Satyanand, which we publish elsewhere, describes the true state of affairs in Bardoli—a state of affairs which is a disgrace to a civilised Government. To the eye-witnesses the happenings in Bardoli recall the days of the Punjab Nightmare. Sir Michael O'Dwyer caused a wire to be sent to General Dyer after the Jallianwalla Massacre: "Your action correct. Lieutenant-Governor approves." Have the doings of officials in Bardoli the approval of a high-minded and humane Governor like Sir Leslie Wilson? We refuse to believe this. We trust, however, for the sake of his own name as well as of justice, Sir Leslie Wilson will immediately follow Lord Irwin's example and thus end the intolerable strain on the good-will of his best friends and admirers caused by the unstatesmanlike manner in which he has handled the Bardoli situation.

MR. NARIMAN'S OUT SPOKEN SPEECH

Mr. K. F. Nariman is among the most outspoken of our politicians. His presidential address at the Karnatak Provincial Conference is certainly the most outspoken of his utterances. The whole speech is a complete and relentless exposure of British misrule in India, or the so-called British trusteeship of this country. He begins by citing three or four instances of "blessings" of British rule and shows with facts and figures how the so-called blessings are only a baneful legacy of that rule. Referring to the condition of ryots, he points out that according to Darling's report the total rural indebtedness of British India reaches the frightful figure of £40,000,000 and yet Government exact annually not less than 36 crores of rupees as Land Revenue. The United Kingdom spends annually over a rupee per acre of cultivated land whereas the Government in India spend only half an anna: That is "Blessing" No. 1. As regards the spread of education, more than 90 per cent of the population continues to be absolutely illiterate in spite of a century of British rule: Mr. Nariman has "no doubt that this neglect on the part of administrators was from base and selfish motives and from vague apprehensions lest the spread of education should inspire a love of freedom in our countrymen and thus jeopardise their own security and position in the country". The cruel charge that India is not fit to rule herself as most Indians are illiterate Mr. Nariman flings back on those who advance it and says: "As the British administrators after a long period of a century and over have failed to discharge one of the most elementary duties of a civilised Government by withholding even primary education, they have forfeited their right to govern this country and if not for any other reason for this default alone they stand condemned in the eyes of the civilised world". That sums up "blessing" No. 2. The foremost argument of the bureaucrat for withholding Swaraj from India is that she is too weak to defend herself. That weakness itself, says Mr. Nariman, is the greatest condemnation of British rule. He adds: "The introduction of the Arms Act, disarming the whole nation was one of the most blasphemous and morally one of the most cowardly acts of the British administration in India; and again, having thus emasculated the nation and rendered it impotent by their own cruel act of vandalism they have the audacity to use the circumstance as another argument for withholding the people's legitimate right and privilege.....An oppressor is always afraid of the strength and solidarity of his opponent and like a coward always takes measures to deprive him of his means of resistance." "Blessing" No. 3.

The tale of "blessings" need not be continued. One has had enough of them and the more pertinent question is how to have done with them. So far as the Simon Commission "the most recent Imperial outrage, an admixture of fraud and folly", is concerned, Mr. Nariman rightly regards its boycott as a settled fact, at any rate in Karnatak. It is an "impudent claim", he says, that the British set up to judge our fitness for Swaraj. Regarding India's fitness Mr. Nariman quotes the striking opinion of an unnamed Britisher. We suppose it is expressed by Dr. V. H. Rutherford in his recent book "Modern India". It runs as follows:

"Reduced to its fundamental basis, India is governed by first class clerks from England with a few lordlings thrown in as Governors, and the 1919 Constitution has only concealed their despotic powers by dressing them in constitutional clothes.....Indians, judged by English as well as natural standards are infinitely better fitted to govern India than their English overlords. In sheer intellectual and parliamentary capacity Indians outshine their British adversaries. It is not so much Indians who require lessons in the art of responsible parliamentary Government, for they are to the matter born, but Englishmen in India who are like fish out of water".

Mr. Nariman has no doubt that the only course open to self-respecting Indians is to ignore the Commission altogether and to settle their constitutional claims at the All-Parties' Conference. He attaches special importance to work in the country. "Agitate and agitate," he says, "and create a situation in India by our individual efforts till the hands of our opponents are forced and they are compelled to acknowledge our birthright and leave the country in good time with all bag and baggage". He wishes that the country should concentrate its attention on Hindu-Muslim Unity, removal of untouchability and the boycott of British goods. Meanwhile, "the first pitched battle" has already begun at Bardoli and Mr. Nariman appeals to the country and the Bombay Presidency in particular to support the people of Bardoli in every possible way. The pre-eminent quality of Mr. Nariman's speech is its utter fearlessness, and fearlessness is a virtue which we sorely need to cultivate at this time. If only for this reason and the exhaustiveness of the speech, we hope it will be translated into Kanarese and broadcast throughout Karnatak.

DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE

We are in the sixth week of the strike, yet there is no improvement whatsoever in the situation. There are rumours of a few workmen resuming work in one or two mills. We are not sure that the rumours are not much exaggerated. Even if they are true, they bode little good either to the mill-owners or the workmen. Mill-owners will do well not to lull themselves into the belief that the pinch of hunger will soon bring the strikers to their knees. The distress of the workmen is bound to enlist in their favour the sympathy of the public, even of those who have till now kept an open mind on the question. And the mill-owners will be well-advised not to flout public opinion. If they are judicious and far-sighted, they can yet win public support by making timely concessions to their own workmen and taking at the flood the tide in favour of Swadeshi cloth. Wider consumption of their cloth should help them appreciably to clear their stocks and wipe off their losses, leaving the none too high wages of the workmen intact. It is a pity that the mill-owners do not recognise an opportunity when they see one. It is a pity, too, that the Governor, who could have done better, only makes a speech on the heights of Mahableshwar, fixing the responsibility of the strike only on the workmen and gratuitously advising them to disown some of their trusted leaders. This has naturally elicited a retort from Mr. N. M. Joshi that the mill-owners and the police cannot escape their share of responsibility. Mr. Joshi's reply to the Governor should show all concerned that the Labour side is not and cannot be divided. But, apart from this, there is little use in discussing the origin of the strike when the strike itself is dragging on to a dangerous length. The immediate need is of negotiations.

The workmen have done their part in this respect by appointing their representatives for negotiations. It is a perilous blunder on the part of mill-owners to decline to negotiate with those representatives. A joint conference of representatives of both sides, with a few responsible officials and leaders like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who, we are glad to learn, is taking great pains to bring about a settlement, is bound at least to narrow down the grounds of dispute. The few unsettled points may then be referred to arbitration. We are sure that at a conference like the above even the most "extremist" representatives on either of the contending sides can be persuaded to appreciate one another's viewpoint. There is also the possibility of some textile expert showing methods of retrenchment without affecting the wages of workmen. It seems possible, for instance, that over-head charges may be appreciably reduced, and that reasonable economy may be effected in the expenditure on account of jobbers, whose work now, in the better organised condition of labour, is largely taken over by textile Unions. Other avenues too for a settlement may at least be explored at a joint conference. It may be reasonably hoped that when an honest attempt is made to search after a settlement philanthropic mill-owners who have in the past given lakhs in charity may be persuaded to view the claims of Labour with sympathy. It is deplorable, therefore, that the mill-owner should take up the impossible attitude of refusing even to confer with the Labour representatives. If neither the Governor nor the President of the Corporation brings about a joint conference, the people of Bombay, who are the consumers of Bombay cloth, will have to take the matter in their own hands. Meanwhile they can make a good beginning by responding to the suggestion of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas to start a fund for the relief of women and children who have now to face starvation.

REGIME OF LAWLESSNESS AND TERRORISM.

TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT BARDOLI

DUTY OF BOMBAY LAWYERS.

(BY SWAMI SATYANAND.)

It is all very well for outsiders to say that Bardoli is winning, we people who are in the game do not think so, we are nowhere near the end of the wood and it is much too early to talk about winning and losing and we are determined to remain firm and fearless right up to the end. The officers who are appointed to confiscate property occasionally start prowling about at 4 in the morning when it is absolutely dark. The people have, therefore, to be on the watch much earlier than that. It is doubtful if the Japti officers are entitled to enter houses in the dark, but in this taluka there is no question of right and legality as far as the Government officials are concerned. It is equally doubtful if the Japti officers can place a Pathan and a policeman on watch till 11-30 p.m., that is to say, nearly up to midnight. It is wrong in principle to enter anyone's house in the dark, even the Government servants may not do so. It is perfectly obvious that there is the danger or fear of women being molested, there is the danger of such intruders being mistaken for thieves, and there is the possibility of the Pathans misusing the opportunity for stealing. How the Government tolerates such conduct passes our understanding. The molestation of a woman at Madhi is not a solitary instance of the terrorising that is going on at Bardoli.

WANTED PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

There are now several authentic reports of locks being tampered with and either the Japti officer or his companions have been known to carry a bunch of keys with which they have opened locks. It is for the lawyers to decide if this is allowable. It is the duty of the lawyers of Bombay to defend the legitimate rights of the citizens of this taluka.

The people of Bardoli are to-day enjoying voluntary confinement in dark cells. The whole day they have an anxious time, their nerves are at high tension, their minds are restless on account of the alarmist reports which spread like wild fire, their cattle are cooped up in the living rooms of the houses. There is everywhere uncomfortable over-crowding. There is the difficulty of getting green vegetables for food, and if there is a real or false alarm the whole village jumps out of bed, so that even the nights are disturbed. In houses where the Japti officers place a guard in front and in the courtyard the people cannot come out even for natural

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Voice in the Wilderness.

Alone amongst British journals, the "New Leader" raises a powerful and spirited protest against the high-handed manner in which Britain dealt with Egypt recently over the question of the Public Meetings Bill. Even the "Daily Herald," which was expected to denounce the British filibustering attitude towards Egypt promptly and courageously, offered only a mild criticism. The "New Leader" rightly says: "We regret that up to the present there has been little or no protest on the part of the Parliamentary opposition. Are we to be paralysed and tongue-tied in the face of this open affront to democracy and self-determination?" The language of Lord Birkenhead in regard to the Egyptian claim the "New Leader" trenchantly stigmatises as the language of a man "bursting with self-importance and drunk with the sense of power." Regarding the ostensible cause of quarrel, the Public Meetings Bill, the Labour journal frankly admits, "as it is, the restrictions on public meetings contained in the draft Bill are such as would not be tolerated in this country for a moment." "What is good enough for Great Britain," the "New Leader" says, "is good enough for Egypt." That is just the thing which British Imperialism denies Egypt and other subject portions of the Empire.

The Contrast.

The latest news from China indicates that Japan is pouring more troops in the area round about Tientsin and that she is determined to act as an armed buffer between North and South China. Her conduct may prove convenient for Chang Tso-Lin for the present, but the Mukden war-lord is sure to be tired soon of obeying Japanese orders to withdraw his armies from this position or that. Britain watches the Japanese game in the Shantung area with tongue in cheek protesting to both sides, the Northern Dictator and the Southern Republican generals, that she has no other desire than to see peace established between them. But both Japan and Britain are suspect in the North as well as the South and unless they radically change their policy they will continue to be suspected of seeking to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the warring Chinese factions. Their attitude is in sharp contrast with that of the Germans who are liked all over China and whose trade and commerce is regaining its old position there because they have renounced all extra-territorial rights and privileges. Count Sforza in the current issue of the "Fortnightly Review" brings out this contrast in his telling and instructive article.

Wise Move.

It was a wise move on the part of the G. I. P. Railway Union at Matunga to accept at its meeting last week Mr. Jhabvala's suggestion that the Agent's proposal to appoint a special officer for three months to inquire into the men's grievances should be agreed to. The meeting also accepted the Agent's offer to recognise the Union on the conditions proposed by him in his memorandum of the 16th instant. Now that the Union is recognised and the Agent is convinced that he can deal with a responsible body of workers organised on Trade Union lines, the other urgent demands of the men will, we hope, be discussed in a spirit of give and take between the Special Officer and the Executive of the Union. Their grievances about the manner in which the medical examination is conducted, and leave withheld from them, as also their repeated protests that promotion remains blocked to many of them, deserve to be thoroughly inquired into and redressed.

BARDOLI RECALLS PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

DELIBERATE CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM.

GOVERNO S SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY

WILL SIR LESLIE INTERVENE?

MR. JAIRAMDAS' STIRRING CALL

"One is unwillingly reminded of the days of Martial Law in the Punjab in 1919, the bitter memories it has left in the minds of the present generation and the unenviable place it has secured forever in the pages of Indian history." In these words Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (Sindh), M.L.C., indicted the "deliberate campaign of terroriism" which he terms "the most disgraceful feature of the present situation," in the course of a spirited address which he delivered presiding over the Surat District Conference on Sunday.

The whole address was a thorough exposure of the policy of the Government of Bombay in regard to the Bardoli assessment and the treatment meted out to the Khatedars. Mr. Jairamdas declared that the responsibility of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the Bardoli Blunder was particularly great. Following are extracts from the address:—

Though this is a District Political Conference at which some of the more important local questions will come up for consideration, you will pardon me if I confine my remarks to the great question which, in the course of the last few weeks, has over-shadowed every other problem, local or national. I refer, of course, to the Bardoli settlement question. Put in a nutshell, what is this question? The Taluka of Bardoli was last assessed in 1896 and the assessment, which the cultivators have had to pay during each of the last 30 years was admittedly higher than was justified. "The general conclusion from all the recorded statistics," writes the Settlement Commissioner himself, "is that the taluka in 1896 was either over-assessed or assessed right up to the full limit of half the rental value." The further increase of 22 per cent. sanctioned for the next 30 years commencing from 1927-28 is, the people complain, absolutely unjustified and calculated on a wrong basis and an unreliable data.

PEOPLE'S RESOLVE.

The people of Bardoli argued and pleaded for justice. They made a most modest and reasonable demand. They only claimed a fresh and impartial inquiry. The moment such an inquiry was ordered the whole question would be settled. All methods of so-called "Constitutional" action were used but to no purpose. Government stood adamant. It would not budge an inch. The people felt driven to take the only step men of self-respect could take under the circumstances. They contemplated refusal to pay the assessment and prepared themselves for the consequences. The great and beloved leader of Gujarat, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, made a last despairing attempt to prevent the crisis. He wrote directly to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the subject. The latter transferred his letter to the Revenue Department for official consideration and disposal. I need not go over the old controversy about this correspondence. You are all familiar with it. All that I need say is that the supercilliousness of tone and attitude on the part of the Government representatives and their blank and blunt refusal to reconsider the question, left no option to the people except to rely upon the justness of their cause and the strength of their own will to find an opening out of the impasse by adopting a method not less "Constitutional" than resolutions and representations.

A CIVILISED GOVERNMENT'S METHODS.

The die is however cast. The Government's blunt refusal to sanction a fresh and independent enquiry has had to be met by a grim determination to refuse to pay the new assessment till Government changes its attitude. In the meantime, the machinery of Government has been set in motion to recover by the coercive processes of law what the people decline to pay of their own free will. The Japti Officer has come on the scene and the officers of Government are adopting desperate means to wean away what people they can from the all pervading influence of the Satyagraha movement and to introduce artificial Hindu-Muslim discord where none has existed so far. But Neither the imposition of unjust taxation nor the blunt refusal to have the question re-investigated are the worst features of the Bardoli situation to-day. So also the policy of coaxing and corrupting the weaker members of the community and the attempt to prevent Hindu-Muslim co-operation may be looked upon as only consistent with the methods heretofore employed by Government to carry its point against popular opposition. The most disgraceful feature of the present situation, however, is the deliberate campaign of terrorism and repression which was launched against the peace-loving peasants of Bardoli about a month ago. This campaign followed immediately the visit to Bardoli of Mr. Hartshorn, the Collector of Surat, whose reports have obviously been responsible for the policy of repression. The Pathan, a foreigner, may I say an "outsider," has been brought on the site to overawe the meek Gujarati. We know that Pathans are sometimes hunted through the dark by-lanes of Bombay, being the most troublesome criminals the Indian cities have seen. It is strange that Government should let loose the compatriots of these criminals on the peaceful fields of Bardoli. Has British rule weakened so rapidly that it needs the help of these foreigners to keep the peace in Gujarat and assist the mighty Government in attaching a few dumb and docile buffaloes? Need it surprise us that one of the preservers of law has himself broken the law and has been caught red-handed on the Bardoli station, stealing what he thought was sugar but what turned out to be salt!

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

The retention of the Pathans in the Bardoli Taluka for even a day after this theft is a disgrace to Government and disfigures the administration of the present head of the Bombay Government only less than does the campaign of political repression with its accompaniments of ridiculous charges, hurried trials and heavy sentences. Worker after worker is being taken up for harmless and trifling incidents distorted into breaches of the law. The great 'Tapasvi' Rawi Shankar Vyas who has transformed the criminal tribes of Borsad Taluka was the first victim of this campaign of the repression. The seasoned soldier Chimanlal Chinoy followed him, leaving to the care of others the post of duty he had taken up at the very start of the Satyagrah movement. Shunmukhlal Shah has proved by earning a sentence of six months that the Banya shaukars of Bardoli are determined to stand by their humbler countrymen in this struggle. Swami Shiwanand and Amratlal Hargovan are the further contribution of young Gujrat and Kathiawar to the price which Government wishes to demand before the people can get economic justice. I will not be surprised if before these words are published many others are added to this noble group of pioneers who have cleared the way to success. Nor have I any doubt that this is but the beginning of a great haul-up intended to remove from the field of operation every single leader and worker whose presence embarrasses Government in its attempt to enthrone autocracy in Bardoli. One is unwillingly reminded of the days of Martrial law in the Punjab in 1919, the bitter memories it has left in the minds of the present generation and the unenviable place it has secured for ever in the pages of Indian history.

THE PEOPLE'S GAIN.

Let not Government beguile itself into the belief that the campaign of attachment, forfeiture and repression is going to intimidate the Gujrat peasant into submission. Every fresh step on the path of repression is reacting most surprisingly on the peasantry of Bardoli. I passed through the villages of Bardoli only a few days ago. There was no indication of either fuss or fear. Quiet firmness characterised the workers and the cultivators. They seem to have taken the arrests and imprisonments as a matter of ordinary course and are becoming increasinging better prepared for the worse forms of repression yet to come. Those who have been on the spot from commencement assured me that the last three months had seen a steady and rapid accession to the moral strength of the people. The meek Gujrati was not afraid of the stout Pathan. He could also brave better than ever before the rigors of jail. Judging from my recent close contact with the men and women who are sharing together with cheerfulness the inconveniences of a strictly disciplined village life I have no doubt that the Bardoli Kherut will keep the flag flying and evolve increasing moral strength as repression advances from stage to stage. The atmosphere of non-violence is no less striking. The recent use of insulting language for the leaders of the people has only stiffened them for a sterner struggle. It is a pity that the representatives of Government should permit themselves to lapse into discourteous references to that noble band of selfless and devoted workers of Gujarat which is the envy of every other province in the country. Is it not strange that those who come to this land from their "Home" thousands of miles away regard a Gujrati as an outsider in Bardoli? Should it not also surprise us that those who come to India to find a means of living and continue to live upon the taxes of the people long after they have retired and ceased to serve them should describe the workers in Bardoli as "a swarm of agitators living on them (the people) and misguiding them." No province can boast of a more selfless leader than Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel or a finer band of workers—purer men and nobler women—than those who are striving to-day under Mr. Vallabhbhai's leadership to see that justice is done to the peasants of Bardoli. One has only to pass through the villages of the Taluka in these days, without, of course, wearing the coloured glasses of officialdom, to realise with what spontaneous and un-affected devotion and love the leaders and workers of Satyagraha movement are worshipped and adored by the peasants of Bardoli. If the terroristic policy of the Bombay Government will forever disfigure its administration, the insolence of language used by responsible officials against the leaders and workers of Gujrat will only be a more ineffaceable blot upon it. But neither repression nor abuse is going to make the people of Bardoli swerve from the path of non-violence. They only add fresh zeal to their resolve.

THE GOAL OF THE MOVEMENT.

Let me once again, in conclusion, make the goal and objective of the Bardoli Satyagrah clear beyond doubt. The Campaign has nothing to do with the political movement in the country. It is not a part of the fight for Swaraj. Its objective is limited to the securing of a fresh and impartial investigation into the factors which determine land assessment. It will be terminated the moment Government orders such an investigation. Some of those who had hitherto held aloof from every political movement in the province are found to be taking a prominent part in this campaign. It is the so-called constitutionalists who have laid the foundation of the present movement. One need not therefore mix up the campaign of Satyagraha in Bardoli with the larger political movement outside in the country. I must at the same time make it clear that no one who has been through the villages of the taluka in these days can fail to be impressed with the fact that the methods that are being employed by Government to break through the resistance of the people and the mentality which is beginning to colour the actions of Government and its officials in dealing with the situation must have their natural political reaction on the minds of the oppressed people. The sole responsibility for such political reaction will lie at the door of Government. I wish Government could see that it is entirely in its own hands to terminate this struggle before it begins to teach to the people of Bardoli unforgettable lessons of resistance to tyrannical authority and produces a lasting political change in the mentality not only of Gujarat but of other parts of the country also.

THE GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

In my view, the responsibility of H. E. the Governor of Bombay in this behalf is particularly great. He had at one time an opportunity to prevent the course of events which is destroying the prestige of his Government in Gujrat. He however chose to miss that opportunity. It is not even now too late for him to rise to the occasion. When Nature smote the Gujrat peasant during the last monsoon and disabled him for a reason, His Excellency thought it his duty to take a personal interest in his fate. When his own Government now wishes to doom the Gujrat peasant to oppressive taxation for the period of more than a generation His Excellency feels it to be none of his concern. The struggle in Bardoli has yet to assume a sterner form and the administration of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will be permanently associated with the Bardoli blunder and the career of a Governor, otherwise held to be sympathetic to the people, will have been brought to a tragic close. In more than one matter, whether relating to the Irrigation or other Departments, His Excellency has regarded it as quite consistent with the prestige of his Government that his officials should be over-ruled and the demand of elected representatives of the people conceded. But in no case, I venture to suggest, was the personal intercession of His Excellency and the over-ruling by him of his officials more called for or justified than it is in the case of the Bardoli question.

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

But whatever the view His Excellency may take as to his duty in the matter, the people have their own duties to perform. An immediate call has been made to the voters of the Gujarat constituencies to prove that the whole of Gujrat was and

(Continued on Next Page.)

NO COMMUNALISM IN RELIEF WORK

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S DONATION REJECTED

LEADERS ORGANISE VIGOROUS PICKETING CAMPAIGN

Rumours that gained currency on Saturday that 700 strikers had resumed work in two local mills, were contradicted and characterised as false by Labour leaders on Sunday. However, the possibility of such a situation is apprehended and leaders are strongly fortifying themselves. A more vigorous campaign of picketing in which even women will take part is being organised and will in all probability be in evidence from Monday.

RUMOURS NOT WHOLLY UNFOUNDED

The rumour, however, was not wholly without foundation. It appears a few hundred workers of the Dyeing Department gained entrance into the Prahalad and Mathuradas Mills and were engaged in dyeing surplus stocks which had been lying for some time. This work had nothing to do with the ordinary day-to-day work and it is said the mills did not put on steam. Further, Labour leaders authoritatively state that not a single spinner or weaver had attended work and it was, therefore, wrong to say that strikers resumed work in the above Mills.

A SHARP DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

There exists between the leaders a sharp difference of opinion as to when relief measures must be started with a view to discuss this question a meeting of the Strike Committee was held on Sunday and the majority expressed itself in favour of starting relief measures on June 15. The Strike Committee has at present in its hands about Rs. 32,000, including the money received from Russia, but this is considered to be very meagre. It is said from June 15th onwards, the Committee will hold huge Labour processions and demonstrations for the collection of funds.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S CONDITIONAL DONATION.

In this connection it is understood the Central Khilafat Committee has collected a considerable sum of money earmarked for the relief of 'Muslim' workers. This subject also formed part of the discussion at the Strike Committee's meeting. It is said the Committee finally decided to write to Maulana Mahomed Ali, the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee that the Strike Committee made no distinction between one worker and another and that no specific sum could be reserved for any single community of workers. If the money was handed over to the Strike Committee, it would be divided equally for the relief of workers, irrespective of their caste, creed or colour.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are actively engaged in bringing about a conciliation between the millowners and the strikers. Punditji has been seeing these few days prominent millowners as well as Labour leaders and has been trying to arrive at a *via media* to end the present industrial deadlock. Further developments are keenly awaited.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

A very embarrassing situation was created on Saturday when a striker was charged with disorderly behaviour before Mr. Asavle, who is both a strike leader (member on the strike committee) and an Honorary Magistrate. The striker was found 'guilty' and fined Re. 1.

FUTILE RUSH TOWARDS GATES

STRIKERS REFUSED ADMISSION IN WORKSHOPS

CALCUTTA, May 27.

It is reported that prior to the opening of the Lillooah workshops yesterday, the men were advised by the strike leaders to enter the workshop and offer Satyagraha. There was a rush towards the gate, but the railway authorities having refused to admit them except in batches of six, they returned.—A. P.

STARVING PEOPLE TO SURRENDER

SATYAGRAHIS BESIEGED BY PATHANS

NEW JAPTI TACTICS IN BARDOLI

BARDOLI, May 26.

Ahe Secretary, Satyagraha Committee, writes:—

The following is a copy of the message which was telegraphed to the Press on the 24th inst. but which has not yet appeared anywhere. I would request you to publish the same in your esteemed journal.

In the evening of 23rd, news reached Bardoli that Mr. Mohanlal Shah, the newly arrived Japti Officer of Sarbohn had since 3 o'clock this afternoon, posted Pathans at both the front and the back door of the house of one Runchhodbhai, aged about 70 who is a pentioner and Anavil Brahmin by caste. The Japti Officer is reported to have threatened the whole Desai-Moholla that he had come armed with every power short of shootng and that posting Pathans at doors was only an earnest. He would keep them at the doors for 24 hours or for 48 hours or even for a full fortnight, and they would enter the houses to attach goods at any minute during the night or day. He also told the villagers that he would attach at all draught cattle, will save pair of bllocks for agricultural use.

INMATES BESIEGED.

(Later message). In the house which is guarded by the Pathans, there are confined men, women, children and (now) cattle, all together. The Pathans were posted at about 4 p.m. and are still there though it is 9 p.m.

Great commotion has been caused and feeling is running high among the people of the village Sarbohn, at the new Japti Officer's action of posting Pathans in Desai Falia and not removing them even though it is now past eleven in the night.

The following is a copy of the message which was telegraphed to the Press on the 24th inst. but which has not yet appeared.

POSTING PATHANS AT DOORS.

There are men, women and children and cattle confined in house and they remained without food and water till late evening when village people and volunteers supplied inmates water through hosepipe. A brave lady from neighbouring house carried them food through window. Volunteers patrol 'moholla' asking people to bear everything calmly and keeping watch over Pathans lest they burgle during night. People are as strong as ever in their resolve to resist peacefully all tactics of authorities aimed at terrorising them.

Speaking at a cultivators' meeting, Siroli, Mr. Vallabhbhai who has just received news of Sarbhon officer's exploits, referred to this novel form of terrorism—posting Pathans on peoples' door at all hours including even night time and said it would be a glorious death for cultivators of Bardoli to die fighting such persecution and resisting peacefully such Nero-like persecution. Men, women and children of a whole 'moholla' kept confined and locked up in their houses not daring to open doors even for purposes of nature lest Pathans posted outside should enter, as the Japti Officer was reported to have openly declared they would. If that was true, said the speaker, and if men and women were confined like that and went hungry, the whole village and Taluka would go hungry next morning and keep fast. He exhorted men and women to brave all privations and go through the ordeal with some courage and determination which they had hitherto shown.

A later message—News has reached that the Japti Officer left for Bardoli at 9 p.m. to-day and returned at 11-30 p. m. and removed Pathans from where he posted them swearing at them angrily for letting water and food reach inmates of this house surrounded by. He is reported to have promised similar terrorism next morning, that is, for to-day's Japti operations.

BARDOLI, May 26.

The following is in continuation of the Press messages.

OLD LADY'S HEROISM.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai accompanied by Sjt. Mahadev Desai and others motored to Chhitta last evening, while passing through Sarbhon, on their way, they visited the house of Sjt. Runchhodbhai Desai at about 7 p.m. The japtidar's post was still there both at the back as also at the front entrance of the house. The old lady was confined in her room in the upper storey and could be seen through the window telling her beads and reciting 'Ram Nam' "How do you feel," asked Sjt. Vallabhbhai, from below. "What can a septagenerian like me have to fear or 'worry about'" she replied. "Here I am keeping company with God. What better luck can one wish for than thus to give up the ghost reciting 'Ram Nam' for the sake of one's solemn pledge. Why, I even feel like thanking the japti officer to whom in directly I owe the honour of your visit."

Sjt. Vallabhbhai also saw her old man who hurried to the spot on hearing of Sjt. Vallabhbhai's arrival and was as undaunted and firm as the venerable lady. But the most interesting part of the thing is that he had not signed the Satyagraha pledge. When about a month back he was approached by Satyagrahis, he said, he would hold out as long as his strength permitted him, but could give no absolute undertaking as he was but too well aware of his weakness. Referring to the incident he observed, "Sir, I myself did not know my capacity for resistance till this incident put me on my trial. Now I feel upto anything."

The post has been withdrawn since 10 p.m. last night.

'UNIQUE INDIAN WORKMANSHIP."

MUSLIM WORLD AND HOLY CARPET

LONDON, May 26.

Mecca.—Deputations from India, Java, South Africa, Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Tunis and Algeria in response to the invitation from Ibn Saud attended the grand assembly in Motamar Hall, representing all Moslem countries in the world. An address was read praising Ibn Saud's religious and political policy since he entered Hedjaz.

The Holy Carpet which was made in India this year was then exhibited. its unique workmanship was universally admired. Ibn Saud who bore the whole cost of the carpet's production and transportation from India congratulated the Indians on their craftsmanship and thanked the various delegates for their appreciation and presence.

Refreshments were then served followed by free exchange of views among the leaders of Islam.

Ibn Saud declared that he was Moslem first and then Arab. He is entertaining delegates at banquet to-night.—Reuter.

RIGHTS OF JAINS DEFINED

THE JAIN PALITANA AGREEMENT.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RATIFICATION.

SIMLA, May 26.

The text has been issued to the Associated Press of the agreement arrived at between His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana as representing the Palitana Durbar and Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, representing the Jain Swetamber Murtipujak community of India.

THE TERMS.

(1) Shatrunjaya Hill is situated within and forms a portion of Palitana State subject to the limitation laid down and the rights of Jains defined in the Resolution No. 1641 dated 16th March 1877.

(2) Jains are entitled to use for religious purposes and purposes incidental thereto all lands, trees, buildings and structure within the Gadh walls and manage the said religious properties without any control or interference on the part of the Durbar except for police purposes.

THE GADH.

(3) Jains shall be at liberty without any permission to rebuilt when necessary repair and maintain the Gadh walls provided that in doing so they do not alter the present dimensions or situation thereto. They will however be at liberty to raise such portion of the Gadh wall as forms part of any of the existing temples while raising the height of any such temple to the extent necessary to make the same, one of the walls of the said temple. They will further be at liberty to raise other portions of the said Gadh walls up to the maximum height of twentyfive feet.

(4) Jains shall manage the temples on the Hill and outside the Gadh walls without any interference on the part of the Durbar.

(5) The Paglas, Dehris and Chhatris on the hill outside the said Gadh walls belong to Jains as well as Kunds and Visamas subject as to the last two to the use thereof by the public and Jains can repair to them without permission.

DUTY OF THE DURBAR.

(6) The Palitana Durbar will also maintain and repair the channel (natural courses) feeding the said Kunds.

(7) Jains shall be at liberty without any permission to maintain and repair at their cost the road with the parapet walls called the Mota Rasta leading to the said Gadh from the foot of the Hill subject to the use of the said road by the public.

(8) The Palitana Durbar will maintain and repair at their cost the paths mentioned below (a) Mota Rasta stretching to Sripunja trunk, (b) Gheti Payag (c) Rohishalla Kedi (d) Chha Gau Rasta (e) Shatrunji river Kedi (f) Dodh Gau Rasta (g) branch roads joining the Chha Gau Rasta and the other commencing from Rohishala Road and meeting Chha Gau Road and Jains will have free access thereto and thereon.

CONTROL OF NON-JAIN SHRINES.

(9) Jains will have control and management of non-Jains shrines mentioned in Mr. Gandy's report including the shrine of Ingarshah pair and excluding the temple of Mahadev. The said temple of Mahadev shall be enclosed by a wall separating it from the Gadh wall and independent access from outside the Gadh walls will be left outside the Mahadev temples limits.

(10) Jains will have the right to prescribe all reasonable rules and regulations for the conduct of visitors to Gadh temples and trunks therein as well as other shrines on the Hill, but such rules and regulations as regards non-Jain shrines shall not interfere with their due and proper worship thereat.

(11) The line of the said Mota Rasta and the situation of the said temples, Paglas, Dehris, Chhatris Visamas and Kunds on the hill and outside the Gadh will be marked on a map which will form a part of this agreement and the said map shall be duly identified.

(12) The Palitana Durbar will not levy any duties or taxes on the ornaments and jewels brought by Sheth Anandji Kalyanji for the decoration of the immages in the jain temples. This exemption will be granted on a declaration made by the Munim of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji.

IN CASE OF FUTURE DISPUTE.

(13) That in the case of any dispute arising out of or relating to the rights of Jains in this agreement mentioned and in carrying out the terms of this agreement the ruling prince of Palitana State, would, in his executive capacity, on an application of Jains in that behalf, decide the matter and if Jains feel aggrieved by any such decision they will be entitled to approach the Agent to the Governor-General, who, after hearing the parties will give his decision and either party will have the right to appeal therefrom to higher authorities in due course.

THE ANNUAL PAYMENT.

(14) The Palitana Durbar agrees to receive, and Jains agree to pay, a fixed annual sum of rupees 60,000 for 35 years. This obligation will have effect from 1st June 1928 and the first payment will be made on 1st June 1929 and on the corresponding dates in subsequent years during the said period of years. In consideration of the above payment and subsequent annual payments the Durbar agrees not to levy any further dues of any kind from Jains on account of pilgrimage taxes. This payment includes the protection of Malnu etc.

(15) At the expiration of the said period of 35 years either party shall be at liberty to ask for a modification of the said fixed annual sum and it will rest with the British Government, after hearing the parties, to grant or withhold such a modification. The amount of the fixed annual sum and the period during which the same shall remain in force shall be determined by the British Government at the expiration of each such period.

(16) In the event of the said month from the due date thereof the Agent to the Governor-General will determine the course to be followed by the Palitana Durbar. ... .

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER SUPERCEDED.

(17) The orders of the Government of Bombay contained in their resolutions No. 183-T, Political Department, dated 5th July 1922 and Nos. 44-1-6, Political Department, dated 25th May 1923 and those of the Secretary of State for India conveyed as per letter No. 1281-B dated 9th October 1924 from the said Government are superceded in so far as they or any part thereof are contrary to or inconsistent with this Agreement.

(18) All the appeals and the memorials of the parties hereto regarding the matters dealt with by this agreement shall be deemed to be disposed of by this agreement.

(19) The expression of the Durbar means and includes the Palitana State and the expression of Jains means and includes Swetamber Murtipujak Jain community of India represented by Sheth Anandji Kalyanji and their successors. This agreement is produced by the parties and ratified by the Government of India dated 26th May 1926, Simla.—A. P.

GREEK POLITICAL CRISIS

UNEXPECTED SOLUTION

M. VENIZELOS' CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION OF NEW CABINET

LONDON, May 26.

Athens.—As the result of an agreement between Cafandaris Michalpoulos and Metaxas to reconstitute the Cabinet, the political crisis has been unexpectedly solved. M. Venizelos promises the reorganised Cabinet a vote of tolerance provided it votes for the Bill for the institution of the Senate without delay. M. Venizelos also recommends that the Coverament should expedite the trial of Pangalos.—Reuter.

RAJA OF PUDUKKOTAH SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED UPON

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—The Raja of Pudukkotah was operated upon for intestinal occlusion, as the only means of saving his life. The secondary operation was successfully performed to-day. The Raja is now resting well. A specialist expresses the opinion that there is a good hope of recovery.—Reuter.

CONDITION STILL SERIOUS

LONDON, May 27.

Paris.—The condition of the Raja of Pudukota has not changed. He is still very serious.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD JAINS JUBILANT

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

The settlement of the Jain-Palitana dispute has been received by the Jains of Ahmedabad with great jubilation and they celebrated the occasion by distributing sweets.—A. P.

Papers to enable the will of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith to be proved have been deposited at Somerset House. The estate has now been sworn at £9,178 nett.—B. O. W.

"BLESSINGS" OF BRITISH RULE.

APPALLING ILLITERACY IN INDIA.

MR. NARIMAN'S SLASHING INDICTMENT.

Following are further extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Fifth Karnatak Provincial Conference:—

"We often hear the apologies of British rule and flattering expressions enumerating and extolling the several so-called 'blessings' of British rule in India, but it is not difficult to see the hidden curses of that rule. A few comparative figures will make the situation more clear and glaring. According to the figures disclosed in the Budgets, the Land Revenue of the Government of India in 1923 amounted to 36 crores that forms 18 per cent. of India's total revenue. Compare this with one per cent only recovered as land tax in Great Britain. Is there any wonder that in this country, such great agricultural population to death and destruction, a population consisting nearly 80 per cent of the inhabitants of this country? Accordinig to the agricultural figures of British India, for 1919-1920, there are nearly 11-1|2 crores of acres of unoccupied land that are fit for cultivation, which again illustrates the callousness and indifference of our rulers towards this most gigantic problem of India.

According to Darling's report, the total rural debt of British India is £40,000,000 (forty millions).

What was the remedy suggested by these trustees to solve this problem? They appointed an Agricultural Commission but without an authority to touch the land revenue question, whereas we are all aware land revenue and assessment is the root cause of all the trouble of the Indian agriculturists, and how ridiculous and absurd it is to suppose that the Commission howsoever sympathetic and considerate can solve this question without touching that most important question? That briefly summarises "blessing" No. 1, the condition of agricultulal population in India.

APPALLING ILLITERACY.

We shall similarly examine "blessing" No. 2—Education. There again no better condemnation be found of the British administration in India than what is furnished by their own records, comparing the figures of their own country with the figures of India. We find that in England, so early as 1870, by an act of Parliament, it was recognised that education formed the foundation-stone of national life and national greatness, that education was the birth-right of every child, poor or rich, and that the first duty of the State was to provide a school place "for every child, made or female."

This was in 1870, whereas according to the census report even so recently as in 1921, that is after over a century of British administration, the percentage of illiteracy amongst the people of India is most scandalously and ignominously high, the total percentage of illiteracy being 91-1|2 per cent.

The Indian National Congress practically since its inception has been annually passing resolutions demanding the introduction of free and compulsory education, and even the meagre education that is imparted to our children is of a type not conducive for a healthy growth of proper mentality, but has the deliberate object of creating a belief in the youthful mind of the inferiority of the Indian race and the superiority of Britons. There is no doubt that this neglect on the part of administrators was from base and selfish motives and from vague apprehensions lest the spread of education should inspire a love of freedom in our countrymen and thus jeopardise their own security and position in the country.

After having thus refused the opportunity and facility for education during this long period of administration, it is now trying to make use of this unfortunate circumstance as one of the reasons for withholding the legitimate rights and privileges of this country, for the strongest arguments of the Bureaucracy against the political advancement of the country is the illiteracy of the masses. For that illiteracy they and they alone are responsible. We might make use of the same argument against them and state as the British administrators after a long period of a century and over have failed to discharge one of the most elementary duties of a civilised Government by withholding even primary education from the masses, they have forfeited their right to govern this country, and, if not for any other reason, for this default alone they stand condemned in the eyes of the civilised world.

EMASCULATION OF THE NATION.

The third "blessing" of the British rule is even more disastrous and ruinous and almost arising from the same cowardly motives as the last one, i.e. the emasculation of the nation to secure their own safety and perpetuity, their own tyrannical rule. The introduction of the Arms Act, disarming the whole nation, was one of the most blasphemous and morally one of the most cowardly acts of the British administration in India; and again having thus emasculated the nation and rendered it impotent by their own cruel act of vandalism, they again have the audacity to use this circumstance as another argument for withholding the people's legitimate right and privilege.

One of the stock arguments of the Bureaucrat against the granting of Home Rule or Swaraj to India is that if the British withdrew from the land, our countrymen will not be able to defend the country against foreign invasion. I ask again, who is responsible for creating this situation and reducing one the most courageous and warlike races to this present state of effeminate impotency? Is not the introduction of the Arms Act responsible for that state of affairs in having created that situation, as I have stated before, for their own selfish ends, for an oppressor is always afraid of the strength and solidarity of his opponent and like a coward always takes measures to deprive him of his means of resistance? That again is another strong condemnation of British administration and furnishes a strong argument for the immediate discontinuance and severance of the British connection, for it is impossible for this nation to revive its former warlike glories and to get rid of this emasculation without the removal of this Arms Act; and it is certain that so long as the British connection continues, the Arms Act will continue in its present form!

GREATEST CRIME.

After years of persistent agitation, our administrators thought it wise to make a small concession. They have now started a new scheme whereby it is supposed that in course of a few centuries hereafter, India will be able to produce a national army Indianised, sufficient to dffend its shores and to protect the life and property of its citizens. Towards that end "ten vacancies" are reserved annually at Sandhurst for Indian cadets. What a magnanimous concession! Just note the enormous figure of "ten annually," and in order to get these 10 quaalified recruits, it is also decided to run an Indian Military College at Dehra Dun for a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence there. The Government have recently made provision for the eventual complete Indianisation of the eight units of Indian army and some may be promoted from the ranks to hold not the King's Commission but the Viceroy's Commission. It is estimated and calculated by expert mathematician that by this tardy and cruel process the goal, viz., the nationalisation of the Indian army, may be attained, provided there is no mishap, in the course of next 800 years. This constitutes one of the greatest crimes that Great Britain has committed in India.

Such is the result of this administration after a long experiment of a century and more, and the only justification of our rulers in continuing their existence from their own standpoint is their supposed fitness and superiority to carry on the administration and their only supposed justification in refusing to hand over the reins of their Government to our own countrymen is our unfitness to discharge the heavy responsibilities of the Government.

BRITAIN'S "FITNESS."

As regards this question of fitness, again we may quote the opinion of one of their own countrymen, who after being associated with them in this country for a considerable time and having watched from close quarters the efficiency of the administration and the results, declared in the following terms:—

"Speaking of British officials and fitness to rule, common justice demands that I should place on record my observations on this head after attending debates in the Legislative Assembly and some of the Provincial Legislatures in India. With a natural bias in favour of my countrymen, truth compels me to state that I found a denite inferiority in talent among Britons as compared with Indians, and this inferiority was most marked in the Assembly, which is supposed to be responsible for the good Government of the whole of British India. Lord Birkenhead is a great authority on 'brains,' and it would be well if a high sense of duty impelled him to visit India to see for himself this inferiority of the British bureaucrats. According to English standards of fitness to rule, by which his Lordship climbed to be the highest position but one in the Government of Great Britain, he would be constrained by a sense of justiice to award the first prize to Indians, who far surpass their English rivals in brilliancy, wit, logic, knowledge, bredth of vision, and ideals of statesmanship. Comparisons are odious, but his Lordship might nevertheless be tempted to liken British Ministers, who hold the highest offices of state to babes, in the wood alongside of Indian glants.

"Looking at, and listening to, these British bureaucrats dumped on India, Lord Birkenhead, with his analytical mind and lively imagination, would ask himself the question, 'What station in life would these gentlemen, dressed in a little brief authority, occupy in England or Scotland or Wales? How many of them would be higher than a civil servant, or private secretary, or a first-class clerk? What percentage of them would even attain to the position of 'city fathers' or 'legislators' in England? Bold in speculation and prediction his Lordship would decide that not more than 1 or 2 per cent. would rise higher than a first class clerk in a Government office.

1919 ACT ONLY CONCEALE DESPOTISM.

"Reduced to its fundamental basis, India is governed by first class clerks from England with a few lordlings thrown in as Governors, and the 1919 constitution has only concealed their despotic powers by dressing them in constitutional clothes.

"The contempt that Indians have for British rule in their country is, therefore, not to be wondered at. The wonder is that they have stood it so long. The new canstitution, instead of reducing this contempt, has increased it, and worse still, added to its distrust in British pledges, for the countrfeit Constitution has swept away the last shred of faith in British honesty.

"All England shieked when in the exigencies of a life-and-death struggle German trampled upon Belgian liberties, and now in piping times of pace all the world wonders at British hypocrisy riverting tyrannical Government on India under the pretence of taking Indians into partnership.

"One great truth, which must have important bearings on the future of India, stands out like a beacon light on a surf-driven shore, namely, that Indians, judged by English as well as natural standards, are infinitely better fitted to govern India than their English overlords. In sheer intellectual and parliamentary capacity Indians out-shine their British adversaries. It is not so much Indians, who require lessons in the art of responsible parliamentary Government—for they are to the manner born—but Englishmen in India who are like fish out of water."

"I do not think any more words can be added to this commentary and certificate from their own countryman and their own associate."

REGIME OF LAWLESSNESS AND TERRORISM

(Continued from column 6.)

purposes. A host of people have volunteered to act as citizen guards in each village, and the volunteers of the Satyagraha camp can scarcely enjoy peaceful slumber for five hours. They knock about in the sun and dust in order to convey instructions, to hearten the people who lose some of their belongings, to supervise the guards, and to keep a watch on the conduct of the official agents with a view to see that there is no illegal step taken. The people have become so disgusted with the heartless and unkind attitude of the officers and of the Government that the fear of imprisonment has disappeared. They are not happy in their houses, they cannot put their heart in the agricultural work, their life has become disjointed and when the outsiders say that Bardoli is winning it brings them no solace. The farmers are a shrewd people and they are not prepared to accept stone for bread. Bardoli may be winning, but let it be remembered that "He laughs best who laughs last." Bardoli wants to laugh last and it wants the outsiders to help with men and money, it wants the pressure of public opinion to be brought against the proud and obstinate Government and it does not care a rap for the cheers of the crowd which merely looks on.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

Big folks who were returning from the All-Parties' Conference came and made wonderful speeches about the pluck of Bardoli and its leader. They also said that Bardoli should be made into an all-India question. The shrewd farmer wants to know how it is going to profit him. It is reported that 25,000 people attended the meeting at Surat, but how many men and leaders have they contributed and how much money? Is there not the danger that the bureaucracy will be more obstinate simply because from being a local grievance it is now sought to be made into an all-India question?

Let it also be said that the hard-pressed peasants are not in a mood to hear the rhetoric of men who have not studied their problem, who do not come to help but merely to admire. Bardoli has no desire to be a show-place, it wants its grievances to be redressed, it wants justice. If the people at Surat or in Gujarat, or in the Bombay Presidency desire to help, let them take off their coats and roll up their sleeves. The farmers are undergoing untold hardships, let Bombay realise this fact and act in a spirit of comradeship.

SUBJECT PEOPLES OF COMMONWEALTH

SHOULD SELF-GOVT. BE GRANTED?

BRITISH LABOUR'S OPINION

LONDON, May 26.

Such questions as "Should subject peoples of the Commonwealth be granted self-government immediately?" are among the enquiries appearing in the questionnaires circulated to the members of the British Commonwealth Labour Conference which will meet at London on 2nd July. The Conference will be attended by Labour representatives from Britain, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, India, Palestine, Ceylon, Trinidad and British Guiana. The agenda includes questions of inter-Commonwealth Labour relations and migration, world peace and problems concerning subject peoples.

The British Trade Union Council and the Labour Party, in reply to the question mentioned above, lays emphasis on the difference between the different classes of the subject peoples and says that Iraq should be given self-government immediately and Palestine also, having regard to the terms of mandate and the Balfour Declaration. It says that measure of self-government demanded by the inhabitants of the Crown colonies (excluding African Council Colonies), for example, Ceylon, should be granted immediately, but declares that immediate grant of full self-government to the inhabitants of African territories would be disastrous as for example, in Kenya, where, the reply asserts, such step would merely mean that the inhabitants would fall within the power of the white settlers. "Sudden abandonment of Africa by the British Government", it says, "would lead to complete anarchy."—Reuter.

BARDOLI RECALLS PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

(Continued from previous Page.)

is behind them in their demand for a fresh and independent enquiry into the revision of the Bardoli settlement. The representatives of the Gujrat constituents have tendered their resignations and are seeking re-election on the Bardoli issue. They have taken the strongest step they could as your representatives relying upon your loyalty to them. The plain duty of the Gujarat voters is to re-elect one and all of them unopposed. As you know the resignations are not intended to be merely a protest against unjust decision. The resignations in such a case would have been final and dependent on the initiative of the resigning members alone. There would also be no question of seeking re-election. But these resignations are intended to prove the verdict of the constituencies. It is the constituencies of Gujrat which have to do their duty and demonstrate that the representatives they have elected have correctly represented their views. It is not the members who are on their trial. It is the voters whose views are to be tested. I feel confident that the electorate of Gujrat will give a demonstration of complete unanimity on the Bardoli question and return unopposed every one of the resigning members who have been always fighting so valiantly in the Council for every good cause, whether relating to Gujrrat or the country at large. Similar action is being contemplated in constituencies outside Gujrat also. The rest of India too has a duty to perform in this matter. The policy and methods adopted by the Bombay Government in Bardoli need to be condemned from every town and village in India and I think it cannot be more effectively done than by the observance of 12th June as the Bardoli day throughout the length and breadth of the country. Meetings may be held on that day and collections made for the support of the Satyagrah movement. The world must know that though the Bardoli question is purely an economic one and limited in its objective, the whole of India sympathises with the cultivators of the taluka and wishes to render them such assistance as it can. If Bardoli does its duty and the rest of India also its own by taking a sustained interest in the developments of the situation I have no doubt whatever that wiser counsels will before long prevail with Government, and the Bardoli struggle will end successfully without leaving many bitter memories behind.—VANDE MATARAM!

ARCTIC EXPLORERS CONSIDERING RELIEF MEASURES

NORWEGIAN GOVT. DECIDES TO EMBARK IN SEARCH OF "ITALIA"

LONDON, May 27.

Oslo.—The Norwegian Government has decided immediately to embark on measures for a search for "Italia." A conference of leading Arctic explorers headed by Capt. Amundsen was held at the Ministry of Defence when Riiser and Larsen undertook to investigate the possibility of carrying out a relief expedition by means of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

DUMB ANIMALS' INDICTMENT

GOVT. FRANTIC WITH FURY.

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

CRUSHING REPLY TO "TIMES" CRITICISM

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SURAT, May 22.

I shall now deal with the rest of the misstatements and half-truths published by the "Times of India" in its editorial on Saturday. I hope the leader-writer of the "Times" has by this time referred to the history and result of the Kaira Satyagraha and the Borsad campaign and has satisfied himself regarding the falsehood of his statements.

CALL OF CONSCIENCE.

Proceeding, the "Times" ridicules the public-spirited members of the Bombay Council from Gujarat who have in order to express sympathy with the heroic peasants of Bardoli tendered resignations. The paper proudly and promptly referred to the last vote of the Bombay Council on the Bardoli question; but as is well known it connives at the two previous resolutions passed by the Council by an overwhelming majority. It also cleverly ignores how the voting on the Bardoli question was influenced at the last sessions of the Council and how the support of the Muslims and the Non-Brahmins was bargained for by the official whip with the active help of Mr. Smart, Commissioner, N. D. But for the backsliding of those who are and were seeking posts as members of the Government, the voting on the Bardoli resolution would have been solid on the popular side and success was certain. But the "Times" takes up cudgels against the Rao Saheb and the Rao Bahadur members from Gujarat, who have obeyed the call of their conscience and have done what they as staunch followers of the constituencies could do under the circumstances.

ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL WAY.

The writers in the "Times of India" need not waste their time after finding out what happened at Nadiad. Let them take the trouble to go to Bardoli for a day and see what is happening there. After deciding their course of action in March at Bombay the Gujarat Councillors had made frequent representations to the Government and had given the latter ample opportunity to have better understanding. As there had no effects, they met at Bardoli in the middle of April and sent the final appeal to Sir Leslie Wilson personally. To His Excellency, too, they gave enough time to consider, consult and intervene, but as he did not care to do anything the only constitutional manner in which they could express their indignation was to resign their seats in the Council and seek re-election. There was absolutely no delay in the action of the Councillors nor was there anything behind the "purdah."

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

I can authentically say that the allegations made against Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals) are absolutely untrue. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had nothing at all to do with the whole resignation business, and Mr. Mukadam has neither approached Mr. Patel nor has the latter given any assurance of active support for the bye-election. Mr. Mukadam, I may assure the readers, put his signature on the resignation letter as soon as he received it and made no condition whatsoever. I agree Mr. Mukadam is a clever man and I am sure this is no demerit—and he is using his brbains in the best interests of the country and his district. He certainly remembers that he won in the last general elections in spite of the tactics adopted by the moderates and loyalists in backing up their candidates.
and made no conditions whatsoever.

STRANGE AND RIDICULOUS.

Proceeding, the paper puts in a very strange and ridiculous interpretation on the supposed re-election of the members who have resigned; and thereby it tries, of course in vain, to put the rest of the Bombay Presidency against Gujarat. Let the "Times" understand, and it is not too late yet, that the members from Gujarat who have resigned will undoubtedly be re-elected uncontested in most of the districts if not in all. And even from districts where I know Mr. Smart can use his influence in setting up loyalist candidates, the Nationalist candidates will be re-elected with a thumping majority.

UNJUST AND ARBITRARY.

It is futile to mislead educated persons by telling them that re-election of the M.L.C.'s who have resigned would mean unwillingness of Gujarat to bear its share of increased expenses of administering the Presidency. The re-election would mean that people of Gujarat are fully in sympathy—as is the whole of India now with the brave "Kheduts" of Bardoli. It would mean that the rate-payers of Gujarat have no confidence in the Government whose agents have been dealing high-handedly with the patient and non-violent peasants of Bardoli because they say and prove beyond doubt that they are being taxed most unjustly and arbitrarily and that they refuse to recognise the right of the Government to tax people as much as they please without looking to the economic condition of their victims or without any genuine inquiry.

I am sure the rate-payers of Gujarat will give an emphatic reply to the "Times of India" by voting solidly and unanimously for the retiring members at the poles during the coming bye-election.

GOVT. FRANTIC WITH FURY.

SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S WARNING

The Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Publicity, writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Sjts. B. F. Bharucha, Manilal Kothari and others motored to Bajipura on the evening of the 16th instant and addressed a crowded meeting there. Dr. Chandulal in a brief speech welcomed the party on behalf of the people of the village and introduced Messrs. Bharucha and Kothari to the audience by saying that they had simply come there to take stock of the situation and to report it exactly as they found it to the public outside.

THE FIRST SHOT.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai who spoke next commenced by congratulating Sheth Virchand Chenaji as the proud soldier against whom the Government had fired its first shot in opening hostilities against the people of Bardoli. He also congratulated him for demonstrating to the world how a Shaukar could fight and suffer for the vindication of the rights of the peasantry and how the Government's attempts to create a division between class and class among the people servevd to make the bonds of co-operation between them closer still.

FRANTIC WITH FURY.

The Government had become frantic with fury. What was it doing? "It is taking out hired Pathans who in other places have to be kept under constant police surveillance, introducing them into the houses of the Shahukars at night to effect attachments letting them reconnoitre all hiding places where a Shahukar generally hides his precious possessions."

He was glad, however, that the Government had at last been forced to drop the mask of hypocrisy with which it went about and posed as 'Ma-Bap' of the cultivators. Everybody could see now that it had not an iota of genuine feelings for the cultivators. He, on his part, Sjt. Vallabhbhai went on to say, was there to show to the authorities that his people could be broken but not bent.. They might grind them to powder, but they would not succeed in getting them to pay a pie of revenue until the Government climbed down from its attitude of insulting haughteur and agreed to settle the matter by negotiation on a free and equal basis.

REPLY TO COMMISSIONER.

Referring next to the recent strictures of the Commissioner, N. D., who had called the present workers in Bardoli "agitators from outside who are living upon the cultivators" he described it as a piece of brazen effrontery. "Such remarks", he retorted, "became ill in the mouth of one who was drawing a fat salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem from the impoverished resources of India."

As for the apprehension expressed by the Commissioner that an agitation might be set on foot for not repaying the loans advanced to the Kaira cultivators, Sjt. Vallabhbhai said that if the word of mere "agitators from outside" could prevail against the Government backed by its entire machinery of administration it would only show that the Government did not know the A.B.C. of its business and was totally unfit to rule.

REMEMBER HISTORY.

"The fact is", pointed out Sjt. Vallabhbhai, "it is not a few lakhs of revenue that the Government is troubled about; it is the spirit of the people. They want to coerce them into affections, to win their allegiance by force. Then I tell them, it is not thus that Governments are carried on. Many have tried to do it before and ignominiously failed. You imagine that by lifting their live-stock and sending it to the slaughter-house, you will movve them to surrender, but they to-day regard it as if it was but some new and deadly kind of cattle-disease that carry away their cattle."

SAVE YOUR SELF-RESPECT.

Addressing the cultivators he said: "And to you my friends, I say shed this sordid love of possessions. Forget that you ever had any. What are these possessions after all? To-day they are and to-morrow they are not; but honour and shame endure for ever. Let them take away your cattle, your land, your property; you will have at least saved your self-respect; but if you lose your self-respect what use will these possessions be to your children and children's children to whom they will go along with a legacy of ignominy and shame? Let the Government do its worst. A person who has realised the immortal self within, who walks in the fear of God always, can have no fear of man. The more you fear the police the more they will harass you. But if you refuse to be cowed down by them, they will cease to worry you.

WARNING TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

"I know there are some among them who are out to win the benefits and rewards for themselves and their relatives by displaying an unworthy zeal in carrying on repression. But let me warn them that it is a very short-sighted policy to oppress unoffending people for a mess of pottage. After all it is among their own countrymen that they have to live and pass their days. And though they might not see it now, they will realise it one day that it is these very people whom they did their best to injure that are their real friends and with whom their interests are linked up." He then went on to describe how a poisonous and unscrupulous propaganda had been set on foot among them to mislead the people and create a breach in their ranks. "Do not", he said, "listen to these interested persons when they come and try to wean you away from your solemn pledges. Beware of them when they talk big things. Can they save you from the agony of remorse that must inevitably overtake you if you follow their evil counsels?"

DON'T LOSE YOUR HEADS.

Proceeding, he bade them to take a warning from the plight of the Khatedars of Mota who in a moment of weakness had gone back upon their pledges. Even while he was speaking they were probably being consumed with remorse. Their very children were fasting against them, and were disconsolate because their parents had brought dishonour on themselves and their village. He exhorted them to obey only the monitor within that was more potent than any Government; and above all to remain cool and not to lose their heads. The Government was already at its wits' ends. The plight of Talatis and other Government officials was simply pitiable. They were being hag-ridden day and night and it would not be long before the Government machinery would begin to betray marks of disintegration that was already slowly setting in.

"The Government", concluded the speaker, "had counted upon provoking the people to fury by its policy of lawlessness. But I know the game. I will keep you cool as ice and hard as flint and go on providing the Government unending stream of unresisting victims till it cries for peace. It has been living among the clouds so far. It does not know what a peaceful Satyagrahi means. It has its lesson to learn yet. May God give you strength to play your part."

MR. BHARUCHA AUDITS THE AUDIENCE.

Mr. Bharucha who followed Sjt. Vallabhbhai, said that he was not permitted by Sjt. Vallabhbhai to deliver any speech, very appropriately perhaps, as he wanted the people of Bardoli to rely on their own strength. But since he had come there to study the situation on the spot he hoped he would be permitted to put a few questions to the audience. Sjt. Vallabhbhai nodding assent to this, he proceeded to 'audit' the audience in his famous interrogatory style, asking them whether they regarded the Government as the "Ma-Bap Sarkar", whether they were able to bear the increased land-tax, whether Sjt. Vallabhbhai taught them violence or non-violence, whether the Government's case was just or unjust, whether they regarded Parsis and Hindus and Mussalmans as sons of one mother and hence as brothers. He was satisfied from the replies given by the audience in a loud voice that the enhanced scale of revenue was oppressive, they keenly felt the injustice of the Government's attitude and were determined to continue in their path of peace, unity and non-violence under the lead of Sjt. Vallabhbhai in whim they had full faith.

DUMB ANIMAL'S INDICTMENT.

From Bajipura the party motored to Valod where a similar meeting was addressed by them. Some diversion was caused while Sjt. Vallabhbhai was speaking by the plaintive bellowing of some buffaloes that had been impounded in the 'Thana' close by, Sjt. Vallabhbhai described it as the dumb animal's indictment of the Government's policy of calculated heartlessness of trying to produce an "effect" on the people by torturing their live-stock. He wound up with a touching appeal to the Government servants to be just and humane. "Remember God and be just to the oppressed poor. Earn your honest penny by the sweat of your brow, but do not try to live by oppressing others."

GRAVE SITUATION IN BARDOLI

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI'S WARNING

(From Our Correspondent).
SURAT, May 26.

At a mass meeting of nearly 7,000 including a large number of ladies held last night on the banks of the Tapti, Dayalji Nanubhai Desai, presiding, speeches were delivered by Imam Saheb Bawazir and Mr. Manilal Kothari on the present Bardoli situation.

The Imam Saheb said that it was indeed a matter of great satisfaction that the Hindus and the Mussalmans in Bardoli Taluka were fighting shoulder to shoulder against the grave injustice of the Government and expressed the hope that the struggle would not only end in success for the people of Bardoli Taluka but serve as a great object lesson to the rest of India, particularly in the matter of Hindu-Muslim unity.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in the course of a long speech said that as the result of the relentless campaign of indiscriminate attachments with the aid of the Pathan hirelings, wholesale land forfeitures and prosecutions of innocent workers and agriculturists for alleged obstructions to Japti officials in the performance of their duties, the Bardoli struggle had now assumed very serious dimensions. All villages in the Taluka were more or less in a state of hartal, houses and shops remaining almost closed throughout the day and night. People under the influence of Mr. Vallabhbhai's able and disciplined leadership were putting up with all sorts of privations and provocations in a spirit of calmness and courage worthy off this great cause. Repressive methods, Mr. Kothari asserted, had not only failed to frighten or coerce the people into submission, but had on the contrary, helped to arouse mass consciousness and determination on their part to carry on this fight to a successful finish. No matter, it invited still greater sacrifices and suffering than hitherto undergone. Mr. Kothari had no doubt that if the Government still refused to realise the responsibilities of the situation in the near future the struggle would take a more grim and grave turn.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Lastly Mr. Kothari made an impressive appeal for funds to which there was hearty response nearly 1,500 rupees were collected on the spot. A silver snuff case fetched Rs. 122, and one small gold button given by a student brought in Rs. 110 in auction.

SURAT DISTRICT PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Special Representative.)
SURAT, May 27.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm the first sessions of Surat District Peasants' Conference opened this afternoon on the city gymkhana grounds. Despite scorching heat, peasant delegates from villages far and near of all talukas in Surat District attended. Visitors flocked in from almost all parts of Gujerat while ladies also were present in large numbers. Besides Jairamdas Doulatram, the President-elect, among those present were Sjts. Vallabhbhai Patel, Devidas Gandhi, Dadubhai Desai, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Gopaldas Desai, B. F. Bharucha, and Abbas Tyabji. The proceedings commenced with "Bande Mataram" and singing other Satyagraha songs. After the welcome address of Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Naik, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Jairamdas was voted to the chair amidst deafening cheers.

ATTACHMENTS OF FULL SWING

JAPTI OFFICER'S NEW OPEN SESOURNE TRICK.

BARDOLI, May 23.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:—

On Saturday last, two Pathans belonging to a Japti party who had been sent to the railway station, Bardoli, to escort some cattle that had been attached, were found by the Chowkidar on duty, stealing salt from some bags that were lying in the station yard. On the Chowkidar trying to arrest them one of them tried to offer resistance and raised his lathi, but took to flight when he found that the Chowkidar was equally determined. The other Pathan was caught and handed over to the Railway Police along with a knife, a lathi and salt that were found on his person.

The Chowkidar, it is reported, has been scolded for arresting a brother Pathan 'on duty' for 'such a trifle as this'! The unfortunate Chowkidar is also understood to have incurred the wrath also of Pathans engaged in Japti work by his 'black-leg' action and so has to keep at a respectable distance from them.

In the meantime the Pathan has been let off on bail of Rs. 50. The hearing of his case has been fixed on the 27th instant.

A similar incident is reported to have been repeated on a somewhat less ambitious scale in Karod by a party of Pathans who helped themselves to watermelons from the fields!

NEW IMPLEMENTS OF TRADE.

A bunch of keys for the purpose of picking locks is said to be the latest addition that Japti parties have made to their various implements of trade. On the 21st the Japti party under Mr. Dave reinforced by one Gopalji who carried with him a bunch of keys visited Shikar and dividing itself into three groups effected entrance into the backyard of several peasant houses, but found the doors and windows all barred and bolted. At last Gopalji, Mr. Dave's new assistant, it is said, brought the good news to Mr. Dave that he had by some "open sesame" trick secured entrance into the house of one Jivan Premji although it was fast locked. The whole party thereupon turned its course in the direction of Jivan's house and attached (1) one buffalo, (2) one swing, and (3) one cot. But the buffalo offering desperate resistance had finally to be abandoned and the party contented itself with another buffalo that was taken from a neighbour's house.

JAPTIS IN FULL SWING.

Mr. Benjamin with a party of 8 Pathans visited Nani Furod on the 21st instant and attached one cart belonging to Kana Prabhu after entering his backyard by unfastening the lock of its gate. It is alleged, they next battered down by kicks the door of one Jivan Prabhu's house and attached 2 buffaloes which were however released as a result of the intervention of the Patel. Hansji Rugha, the owner of the next house, visited was not present. All the same a cart was attached from his backyard without any inquiry as to its ownership although it did not belong to him. The two carts were sent to Bardoli under armed escort, 4 Pathans drawing them. On their way they were seen by Sjt. Jairamdas and party. But when some one from the party tried to snap them the Pathans ran away and hid themselves being too ashamed of their undignified task.

At Goji the door of the house of one Natha Gopal was battered down and two she-buffaloes attached by Gulabbhai's party.

At Bhamaiya Mr. Benjamin's party attached 3 calves and 3 buffaloes.

SHARING THE SPOILS.

A mare was auctioned for Rs. 76 on the 21st in Bardoli, the bidder being the driver of the car hired by Government, who found it an excellent way of indemnifying himself for his pains.

Nine maunds of juwari was auctioned for Rs. 5 to the Belochi stalwart, Fyaz Ali, who figured as a prosecution witness in the case against the Valod Satyagrahis. 10 metal utensils were knocked down for Rs. 131-8-0 to a policeman named Gopalbabu.

LIST OF FURTHER AUCTIONS.

The following is a list of further auctions:—

(1) A buffalo worth Rs. 300 knocked down at Rs. 30.

(2) 16 head of cattle knocked down at Rs. 227.

(3) 10 lbs. cotton and one chair knocked down at Rs. 4.

(4) 2 bedsteads knocked down at Rs. 7.

The prosecution of Virchand Chenaji still continues. He has been served with a forfeiture notice for his land in Vanskui, in default of payment of Rs. 200 of revenue.

WANTED FRESH ENQUIRY.

SIND MUSLIM AND NON-BRAHMIN SUPPORT TO BARDOLI.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C., has received the following letters which speak for themselves:—

LARKHANA (Sind), May 22.

My dear Dadubhai,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant and state in reply that we agree with the eight Gujarat members, that the Government should make a fresh and independent inquiry into the recent Revision Settlement of the Bardoli Taluka.

We hope such an action on the part of Government will once more restore the good relations between the peasantry and the Government and stop the sufferings of the people of that Taluka.

Yours sincerely,
S. N. BHUTTO,
M. S. KHUHRO.

BHUSAVAL, May 11.

My dear Rao Saheb Dadubhai,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant and state in reply that I agree with the eight Gujarat members that the Government should make a fresh and independent inquiry into the recent revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka.

Yours sincerely,
D. R. PATIL,
(One of the leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party).

GUJARAT M. L. C.'S AND THEIR RESIGNATIONS

TO WHOM SHOULD THEY BE ADDRESSED.

It will be remembered that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay wrote to the Gujarat M.L.C.'s who resigned on the Bardoli issue that if they wished to resign their seats on the Legislative Council they should address their resignation, in the proper form, to the Secretary to the Legislative Council. Mr. Amritlal Seth has in this connection sent the following reply to the Private Secretary:—

RANPUR, (B. S. Rly.),
24th May, 1928.

To,
The Private Secretary,
H. E. The Governor of Bombay,
Government House,
Mahableshwar.

Dear Sir,

I am in due receipt of your letter dated 21st May, 1928, directing me to the Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Council if I wished to resign my post.

In the first place I wish to point out that my letter was addressed to His Excellency which as such ought to have been placed before him and the reply ought to come as instructed by His Excellency, I regret to find that your reply speaks of neither; however, I take it that you are conveying His Excellency's instructions.

With regard to your directing me to the Secretary of the Legislative Council I have to point out that this sort of business is dealt with in part 6 of Bombay electoral rules under the caption "Vacation of seats", you will find herein that the Governor is invested with the powers to deal with all such contingencies, and Rule 24 particularly lays down that the Governor shall run the whole show. In Rule 24, sub-rule (1), line five, words "resignation duly accepted, the Governor shall, etc.", clearly gives the reading that it is the Governor who is to accept the resignation; and when acceptance is his business, submission must be to him, admits of no doubt, I believe.

Further the Secretary is an officer who is concerned with work 'in the Council', i.e., matters connected with the proceedings in the Council. After and when the matter is in, and for the purposes of work in the Council, he has to deal with the Secretary. You roam over the whole electoral code, go minutely in every rule you would never find a mention of the name secretary anywhere. Nowhere in the whole set of rules, any duty, responsibility or power is given to him much less the work of receiving resignation. His is the legislative business. Election and resignation are all executive business and as such are rightly entrusted to the executive side and to His Excellency as the head of it.

I therefore submit that your directing me to the Secretary is not in conformity with any law or rule.

You further say that I should put the resignation in proper form. I looked to all schedules of electoral rules, but I find that no form is prescribed anywhere. In the absence of any such statutory or prescribed form, I believe, the only way left to me is to state my wish with reasons for the same; which I have done.

Under the circumstances I request you to place my resignation before His Excellency for his acceptance.

Yours sincerely,
A. D. SETH.

STRIKERS' FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

SUGGESTION TO DR. DESHMUKH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The mill-strike has dragged on now for five weeks and no settlement is in sight yet. It is likely that it will go on for at least two months more. I am not writing this to discuss the pros and cons of the strike but I want to draw the attention of the ever generous public of Bombay and outside to the grave situation that has arisen in our midst as a result of the strike. It is not generally realised that out of the 150,000 workers on strike, as many as 30,000 are women, add to this number the wives of the workers and their children depending on them. Five weeks of strike has its own tale to tell. Starvation is now facing these poor women and their little children. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales subscribed to the Fund started at the time of the big coal strike in England to relieve the distress of the women and children of the miners. Lady Wilson, of whose interest and sympathy for the working women of this Presidency and their children, I can bear personal testimony, started at the time of the 1924 strike a fund for the children of the workers. Is it not high time something similar is done now? And may I be permitted to make a suggestion? It would be in the fitness of things that Dr. Deshmuk, the President of the Corporation, should convene a small informal Conference of a few well-known citizens and appoint a Committee to collect a fund which may be called the President's Fund.. I am sure Dr. Deshmukh will willingly undertake the responsibility as the Chairman of the Committee. The co-operation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. L. R. Tairsee would be most welcome and needless to say they would do all that they can possibly do to help. The Fund should be strictly confined to the relief of the distress of the women and children of the mill-area, so that even the mill-owners could subscribe to it.—Yours, etc.

KANJI DWARKADAS.

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TARIFF BOARD AND OIL INDUSTRY

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADVOCATES PROTECTION

RANGOON, May 26.

In a communication to the Tariff Board dated the 23rd April, but issued to the press yesterday, the Burma Chamber of Commerce, after quoting figures showing the importance of the oil industry to Burma, observes that any conditions calculated to destroy or materially weaken the industry, must be regarded from every angle of view as a serious public menace not only to the commercial prosperity of the Province but also to the well-being and general contentment of the people. The figures quoted show that the total value of petroleum products exported from Burma during the year ended the 31st March, 1928, was Rs. 10,64,63,047, and the annual revenue derived by the State from the indigenous oil industry, about three crores. The principal transport organisations of Burma, the Burma Railways and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company earn annually in freight from the oil companies Rs. 33 lakhs. The cost of purchase in local markets of stores for the oilfields is about Rs. 44 lakhs yearly, the number of Indians and Burmans employed, over forty-three thousand and their spending power amounts to 2 crores each year. Referring to the present price war in oil, the Chamber complain: "It would appear that the destructive policy of such tactics in the oil markets open to our indigenous companies has been decided upon by two powerful alien groups both entirely unconnected with the development of the resources of Burma or of India, to settle, please note, a private dispute."

The Chamber then lays emphasis on the necessity for reasonable assurance of protection to capital in order to attract it to develop the natural resources of this young industry, and adds that in the circumstances surrounding the Burma Oil Industry, this necessary confidence of security of capital is conspicuously absent.

In conclusion, the Chamber requests the Board to recommend to the Government to take steps to assist the industry and afford protection to it now and hereafter. It further suggests that the Government should be armed with powers to ensure that the present unsatisfactory conditions do not again prevail, and for the rehabilitation of public confidence in the security of capital invested in development projects in this country.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD BREACH OF TRUST CASE

BOTH ACCUSED CONVICTED

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

The Sessions Judge pronounced judgment to-day in the case in which Messrs. Naginlal Maganlal and Nanalal Maganlal, Mill Agents, were charged under Section 409, I.P.C., with criminal breach of trust to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. Both of them were convicted and Naginlal sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, while Nanalal was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

"BECOMING FIFTH RATE"

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CRITICISED

CALCUTTA, May 26.

"The University of Calcutta stands today in danger of becoming a fifth-rate University in India", declared Dr. C. V. Raman, speaking at a meeting held yesterday to pay tributes to the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. He felt that the University was becoming enveloped in the poison-cloud of ignorance.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

MR. PATHIK'S SPEECH

In thanking Pandit Motilal Nehru who presided at the Indian States People's meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the 20th instant, Mr. B. S. Pathik, Vice-Chairman of the Indian States People's Conference said that Swarajya in India was unthinkable without a solution of the problems of Indian States People.

"GOVT.'S GAME DISCOVERED.

Pandit Motilal had seen the game clearly and had stated in explicit terms that so long as the people of the Indian States were not emancipated, Swarajya in British India would remain a mee dream. Pundit Motilalji, had asked the people of the Indian States to co-operate with the people of British India. Mr. Pathik assure him that the people of the States had always taken an active part in the movement of national freedom. They had not only provided soldiers to die in the cause but had given to British India the greatest of leaders. It was now the turn of British India to discharge its duty.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

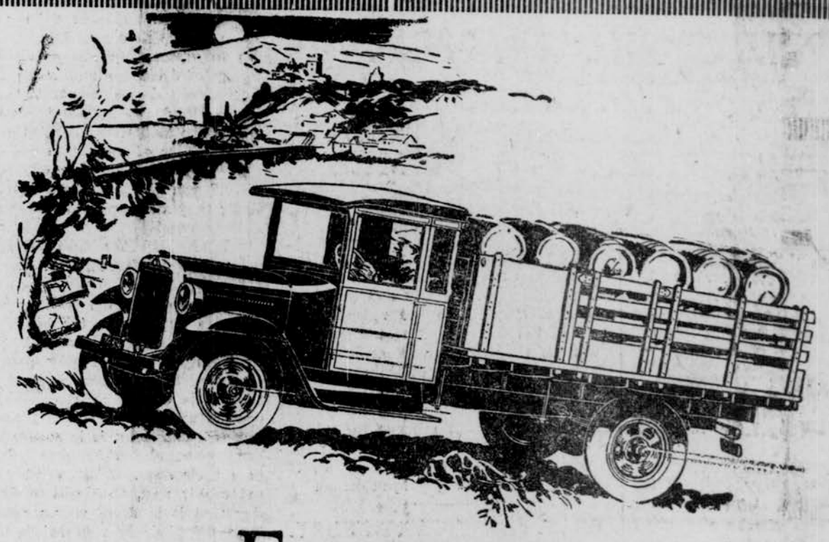
Feferring to Indian Princes Mr. Pathik said that they should understand that nobody could be happy in the face of opposition by one's own kith and kin. Moreover even if they wished, the country could not be divided into water-tight compartments. Indians were one and would remain so. Accordingly they looked upon the Princes as their own and therefore wished only to mend and not end them. But, if they on their part discarded the kinship and helped the foreigner in keeping them all—both British India and the Indian States—in bondage, they should be compelled to give up their loins to treat the Princes in the same way as they had done the alien bureaucracy.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES DISSATISFIED

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Employees held on Friday evening under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala it was resolved to give a notice of a fortnight to the Management to redress the long standing grievances of the men in the following matters to which sympathetic attention has not up till now been given by the Port Trust Authorities:—1 Compulsory Leave, 2 Casual Leave, 3 Time-Scale, 4 Compulsory, Unemployment to be stopped, 5 Gazetted Holidays to be given with full pay, 6 In a month men ought to get 26 days.

It is also resolved to hold the Bombay Port Trust Central Council Meeting to enlist the sympathy of all dock workers in the solution of the above questions.

The Rangoon arsenal strike situation is unchanged.—A. P.



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ID PRAYERS IN MAIDAN

ACCOUNTS FOR LAST YEAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For reasons which need not be detailed here it is necessary that this account should be published as early as possible. This will have great effect on the proposed arrangements for this year; I therefore hope you will be kind enough to publish it in the earliest issue of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI.

Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, May 25.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for arrangements of I'd prayers in Esplanade Maidan:

I beg to submit the statement of income and expenditure for arrangements of I'd prayers in Esplanade Maidan for public information. On the occasion of last I'd-ul-fitar Rs. 479-8-0 in all were realised and Rs. 630-10-0 in all were spent, that means expenditure exceeds the income by Rs. 51-2-0. This deficit was made up by Mr. Rahmatullah Chinoy who paid a sum of Rs. 50 to the Company who had set up the loud speakers on the understanding that I shall send the money to him later on. But so far the money could not be returned for which I am sorry but I hope this much money will be spared from the collections of the coming I'd.

A brief statement of accounts is published here but the details can also be seen at my place.

(Sd.) Abu Yusuf Asfahani,
Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Postage Rs. 5-9-9; Stationery Rs. 3-3-3; Newspapers bought for despatch of cuttings Rs. 5-11-0; Articles bought for permanent use Rs. 48-12-0; Hire for Shamiana, chairs, tables, light etc. Rs. 87-8-0; Handbills (30,000) of six different variety Rs. 117-13-0; Caligraphy and typing Rs. 16-13-0; Translation charges Rs. 8-0-0; Arrangements for attentions Rs. 10-0-0; Arab Mukabbirins (criers) Rs. 10-0-0; Damages Rs. 4-0-0; Taxi and Gari hire etc. Rs. 48-5-6; Workers' meals etc. Rs. 16-11-6; Handbill distribution and spreading carpets Rs. 17-13-0; Workers' Taxi and Gari hire Rs. 14-4-0; Wages of workers for unity celebrations Rs. 16-11-6; Cost of setting up loud speakers Rs. 50-0-0; Total Rs. 530-10-0.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

Mohammed Hussein Banatwalla Sahib Rs. 50; A Muslim through Banatwalia Sahib Rs. 25; Wakf Haji Suleman Jumma Nur Mohammed Khatri Sahib Rs. 25; Seth Mohammed Ali Alla Buksh Rs. 10; Qudratulia Khan Rs. 25; Alhaj Mohammed Yusuf Zainal Ali Raza Sahib Rs. 100; Seth Haji Bachu Ali Rs. 25; Seth Bande Ali Rs. 25; His Holiness Mulla Taher Saifuddin Sahib Rs. 50; Mohammed Yakub Kiledar Rs. 25; Haji Aliauddin Nanji Rs. 10-4; Kasim Ali Daudbhoy Rs. 10-4; Ahmed Gama Sahib Contractor Rs. 25; Sultanbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji Rs. 20; A. R. Dimtimker Rs. 10; I. S. Haji Bar-at-Law Rs. 10; Haji Kasam Hussein Chashmawala Rs. 15-4; Seth Janu Hussein Rs. 10; Hafiz Jamshed Ali Rs. 5-4; Mohammed Yusuf through Fida Hussein Re. 1; A Muslim through Fida Hussein Re. 0-4-0; A Muslim through Fida Hussein Re. 0-4-0; Kazi Ataullah Rs. 2; Total Rs. 479-8-0.

THE ID PRAYERS

A correspondent writes:—

The 10th of the month of Zihujatulharam is called Id-ulduha. The period from the 9th to the evening of the 13th of this month, is called "Ayam-i-Tashriq" i.e. the days of sacrifice.

After evey prayer with congregation, during this period, the following should be said aloud: "Alah-o-Akbar, Alah-o-Akbar, la-ilaha-illilah-o-Alah-o-Akbar."

It is essential for every Muslim, young or old, sane and fit, to say Id prayers and it is not improper, even if the traveller, the minor and the unfit too take part in the Id prayers.

It is most sacred to observe the following on the day of Id:—

Rising early in the morning, taking of bath, the use of good clean clothes, a little perfume, abstinence from meals till the conclusion of the congregation, going to the Idgah, and the saying of "Takbir" (Glory of God) aloud.

ID PRAYERS.

First of all "Niat" (the preliminary contemplation) be contemplated as below:

I say two "Rikat-i-Wajab" (essential parts) for Id-ul-duha in conjunction with six "Takbirs" behind this "Imam" with my facee towards "Baitullah Sharif" (the House of God).

Now, while standing say, Alah-o-Akbar (God is Great) and raise both hands to your ears and then hold them down in front, palm of the right one upon the back of the left.

After saying of "Sana" (the Glory of God) i.e. "Subhanakalahuma Wabehamdeka Watabaruk-ismeka Watanlojadeka, walahilaha Gharuka," hands should again be raised to the ears twice saying Alah-o-Akbar and left to fall in their natural position. The hands should again saying be raised to the ears thriee, saying Alah-o-Akbar and finally held together down in front as before. After saying "Alahamad Sharif" (The first verse of Quraan) and some other one verse, perform "Raquh" (bending down with hands upon knees) and kneel down for "Saijdah."

For the second "Rakat" (the second part) standing upright, while the Imam is reading "Qirat" (recitation of holy verses) raise both hands thrice to the ears saying Alah-o-Akbar. During the fourth Takbir bend down for "Rooquh" and complete the remaining prayers. According to "Imam" Shafi at the occasion of Id-ul-duha all Takbirs be read with Takbir-i-Tahrima and likewise in the second Rikat (second part) Takbirs be said with "Qirat."

After the conclusion of prayers the Imam should deliver "Khutbar (sermon) and make its meanings clear to the audience, while others should also listen attentively.

OFFERING OF SACRIFICE.

The offering of sacrifice is essential for every man and woman young or old, who owns at least 52 tolas of silver. The sacrifice should be offered by every person himself, but if offered on behalf of minors, it is more sacred.

It is not sacred to give over skins to the butcher, as part of his remunerations, but it is the share of the poor only.

Madrasa-i-Nizamia Bombay is a purely Muslim educational institution, where education in all matters religious as well as Persian, is adequately imparted.

This School is also doing a great and most useful service to the Muslim community, by its time to time publications, in the shape of pamphlets, in answer to the criticism.

The School is mantaining a large number of orphans and poor children and it is hoped, that all the brethren in Islam will help these helpless children who, are wholly dependdnt upon the generosity of the Muslims, by sending all the skins to the School the sale proceeds of which are utilised, for the maintenance of these children.

LOUD SPEAKERS AND I'D PRAYERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those who have no knowledge whatever of the religious principles and are always labouring under delusions may gain with their random talk it is not worth while to give them a reply; it is really disgracing ones' learning to enter into discussion with people of such standard. This was the principle I kept before me about the question of use of loud speaker in the Id prayers. Again and again efforts were made by such people to drag me into unealled-for controversy but I looked more to work and kept silence against their criticisms..

But now as the next I'd is drawing near it is time that I should give a full and important statement before the public and specially for those who are always ready for any sacrifice at the call of religion.

I am a man who takes pride in old traditions, principles and ideals; The idea of using the loud speaker at the time of prayers did not strike me first but it originated with some of my friends and when they suggested it to me I gave my best consideration to it in the light of tenets of religion and came to the conclusion that the use of loud speakers and prayers was not supposed to any principle of religion. Both logical and traditional agreements led me to the same conclusion and I did not hesitate to make use of loud speakers.

Some people took to writing mischievous articles under the heading "Mischievous Innovation of Asphahani" to excite simple illiterate Moslems against me; Then I laid aside my important literary work and again weighed all the front and cores of the use of loud speakers at the time of I'd prayers so that I may become sure about the correctness of my judgment otherwise I may admit my mistake. But more than before I became convinced of my previous conclusions because the more I examined the question the more proofs both logical and traditional came to my notice and I decided to compile a pamphlet which will be the last word on this question. But before giving it to press I thought it necessary to consult some of the leading authorities on religion e.g., my own professor Hazrat Moulana Kari Hakim Sufi Mohammad Abdul Kafi Sahib, the founder of the famous "Madarsai Subhania," then again there were so many fellow-students and contemporaries whose views should be ascertained beforehand.

With this purpose in view I wrote up an Isfafta (questionnaire) describing the scientific arrangements and the need and use of the apparatus, also the religious aspects of the question were classified into three groups each suggesting a particular trend of religious thought. I got this printed and sent it to 36 leading ulema, 19 distinguished men of learning and 15 prominent papers so that the question may be shifted in all its phases.

To the above questionnaire I have already received answers (Fatwas) from several centres of religious learning which either in principle or in toto agree with my views. On this ground I have every religious right to bring my views into the practice. In spite of this I have decided to wait still further till I receive answers from all important ulema and till the question is not shifted in all its bearings.

I, therefore, inform all the lovers of religion that in spite of my firm conviction in the permissibility of the use of loud speakers in prayers I shall not make use of it in this years' Id-uz-Zuhra prayers because the prayers are not mine alone but such people who have not yet come to any final decision should also join I'd prayers.

Meanwhile I shall publish all the answers received together with my own pamphlet and hope that by next years' I'd every aspect of this question will be clarified.

After this declaration from me if even now some people busy themselves with misleading propaganda about me the responsibility will be theirs before God and man.

My experience, however, leads me to the conclusion that some people will not desist from their nasty work, but it is for the Moslems to note that these people can only show their existence by putting their obstacles in every man's way and they have been giving their special attention to me from the time of Nejd and Hejaz trouble. They did not hesitate to call me Sharif Hussein's Agent, enemy of nation and so on, they have made it their habit to underrate my services whatever their nature might be—literary, scientific medical or religious. Whenever myself or my supporters tried to give my explanations about my activities they always neglected it. From the very start they have been resenting the performance of I'd prayers in Maidan under my supervision even before any loud speakers were used.

Under the circumstances I have taken them as incurable persons and therefore left them to themselves except that I pray for a change in their attitude so that they may also become useful for their nation.

Now as to those Fatwas in this connection which have been recently published in a paper sufficient to say that they are written by those simple moulvies who do not even have the conception of a loud speaker. Look to their Fatwa; it says:—

"The said apparatus is either like a phonograph or a telephone." This reminds me of a man in the story who being asked about a frog said "this is either a dove or a deer, you have only to throw some grain before it if it picks up it is a dove otherwise it must be a deer" alas, some people make a very ridiculous show of their simplicity by giving religious Fatwas which are absurd both from the view-point of religion and commonsense. The least that can be said about these people is that they should not make such objectionable use of their courage.—Yours, etc.,

ABUYUSUF ASFAHANI.

Bhendi Bazar,
Bombay,

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

POLICE SERVICE RECRUITMENT

SIMLA, May 25.

The Home Department's New regulations governing recruitment to the Indian police service by competitive examination are published and it is notified that the examination will be held by the public services Commission at Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore beginning on the 8th of October.

Foreign and Political Department:—Major R. L. Vince is posted as the Chief Medical Officer Rajkot. Capt. I. W. Gailbraith officiates as commissioner Ajmer Merwara in addition to his own duties as Assistant Commissioner. Major Dickson is posted as Secretary to the Resident Persian Gulf. The Hon. E. H. Kealy Agent to the Governor General western India States is granted leave for five months and Lt.-Col. H. S. Strong officiates in his place. Capt. G. B. Williams is posted temporarily as political agent Western Kathiawar States.

Commerce Department: Rev. K. Mackintosh is appointed Civil Chaplain Murree.

Industries and Labour Department: R. W. Target Deputy Director of purchase stores Department is appointed to officiate as Director of purchase and intelligence vice Lt.-Col. Alexander and Sadashivan officiates in the place of Mr. Target.

The Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Assembly reached Simla on Friday.

Amritsar.—Mr. R. H. Crump, District Magistrate, convicted on Friday Majha, a Muhomedan young man, under Section 326 for having assaulted a Hindu girl and bitten her nose on the Bhadarkali fair day while she was returning home.—A. P.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

KARNATAK AND ITS IDEALS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sind started its agitation for separation from the Bombay Presidency very late in the day comparatively, but in spite of that fact it has made remarkably fast progress towards the achievement of its goal. But Karnatak—ill-starred as it has been—although it started its agitation for its unification into a separate province more than a decade ago its progress in its direction has been so slow and feeble that even her cry has not reached far beyond the four walls of her own territory. However that may be, a consolation can be derived from the fact that some brisk breezes of fresh awakening appear to be sweeping over Karnatak during the last few days and this can be testified to, by the fact that during the very next week Karnatak is going to witness a series of conferences of historical importance. For instance, there will be held the fifth political Provincial Conference, the second Karnatak Khadi Conference, the first Karnatak Hindi Conference, the third Karnatak Unification Conference and so on; in short next week Dharwar will have a harvest of Conferences each one of which will have a special significance attaching thereto. The fact that some of these Conferences are the first of their kind to be held in Karnatak, they will have laid the fondation of Karnatak being a distinct community not depending upon others for the vindication of her distinct rights and distinct existence. Indeed, Karnatak will make history this week.

The most important of all these Conferences will, of course, be the Unification Conference and the Provincial Conference. Needless to say that unification of all the Kannad speaking tracts will be the first and the most urgent demand of this Conference and to my mind Karnatak is the most deserving of all the candidates in the field who demand separate provinces to themselves. For the most remarkable feature of this movement from the very beginning has been that it has served as a great "unifying and a uniting principle" between communities and communities in the Karnatak; the din of Brahmin v. Non-Brahmin controversy is hushed in the presence of Unification song-offering. Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, Chritians, Moslems and all others who inhabit Karnatak have joined hands in doing homage to their common Mother-Karnatak. Thus, this Kannad movement has not only served as a most potent factor in moulding the national mind of the Kannadigars in the past but it has also great potentialies for the future. It is the one and the only movement which can serve as a common platform for all castes and communities inhabiting Karnatak.

Another remarkable feature that distinguishes this unique movement from other movements of similar nature elsewhere, is the complete absence of Hindu-Moslem tension. Hindu-Moslem squabbles are not even so much as dreamt of in Karnatak and this absence is directly traceable to the wholesome effects produced by the Kannad movement; for, the restoration of Karnatak to her former glory is as much the care of a Hindu as it is of a Moslem. Both of them want to preserve what is best in Kannad language and culture in the interests of both the communities living side by side. In short, I can proudly say that in this respect Karnatak has held forth a shining example of communal concord and religious toleration to the rest of India to imitate, and I further pray that this movement which has come to Karnatak as a God-sent Panacea will be fully taken advantage of by the Karnatak leaders in pulling the cordon of friendship tighter still round the various castes and communities of Karnatak.

And with regard to their political aspirations also one is confident that Karnatak leaders will not lag behind other provinces of India in courageously putting forward their claim for a full responsible Government to India immediately. Let them also declare their minds frankly with regard to the attitude they ought to adopt as regards Simon Commission. Here also the Non-Brahmin leaders some of whom have hitherto sat on the fence—should come forward courageously and take a bold stand voicing forth their opinion in unequivocal terms. Let them not remain solitary mariners on a deserted ship.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. SIRDAR.

Sholapur, May 23.

"EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINERS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of 17th May 1928 of your paper you have published a letter from Mr. Bapat of Poona regarding "Examinations and Examiners". In that letter Mr. Bapat says: "It will also be admitted that the secondary education should to a certain extent be easy. But so far as higher education is concerned the curriculum and the standard of passing examinations should be very high." Mr. Bapat means that the high school education should be easy and the college education i.e., higher education should be difficult. I do not understand how the students receiving easy education in schools will be able to digest difficult education in the colleges. I think that if the secondary education is made easy, higher education also must be comparatively easy, for the students receiving an easy secondary education will not be sufficiently developed intellectually, to grasp the difficult higher education which Mr. Bapat wants. Mr. Bapat also complains of the systems of exemptions and options and the very low standard of examinations. Mr. Bapat, it seems, has forgotten the difficulties of the average student. If the exemption-system is abolished, it will not only be very difficult but even quite impossible for poor students to pass the higher examinations. India is poor. As such her youths also are poor. Especially Bombay Presidency is known for that. Many of our students serve in offices or schools, many others serve in the morning and in the evening, and some others have to study during the late hours of night. Is it possible for these students to pass the higher examinations collectively at one and the same time? Not at all. The rich only will have the benefits of education and the poor will have to remain in the same circumstances with no chance of fulfilling their ambitions. This is cruel. Now as regards the system of options. Does Mr. Bapat want that every college student, like the high school student, should be forced to study all the subjects? Does Mr. Bapat think that every man has a versatile intellect? Say, a student is weak in mathematics and strong in languages. Does Mr. Bapat think it proper not to allow such a student to come forward, simply because he is weak in only one subject? If the system of options is abolished, hardly 10 per cent, of the present number of students will be able to take higher education. Mr. Bapat says: "The pass class in all university-examinations should be immediately abolished." Abolition of the pass class is quite an impracticable suggestion. Mr. Bapat again says that the low standard of examinations is the reason why the "Bombay University has failed to produce a Bose or a Tagore or a Roy for the last seventy years". Let me tell Mr. Bapat that no 'University' has produced Shakespeare, Kalidas was a production of no 'University.' High personalities like Tagore, Kalidas, Shakespeare, Bose, etc. are not the product, of a University. They are really of some divine creation. The credit does not go to the Universities of which such persons are students.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

To The Editor of Tht "Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. V. R. Bhusrath, one of the medical inspectors of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, deserves to be congratulated on his success at the examination in sanitation and hygiene recently held in Bombay under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, having stood first amongst a large number of persons who appeared for the said examination. Mr. S. K. Pupala, one of the energetic members of the Municipal Corporation, has published a pamphlet on the medical inspection of the municipal school children which embodies all the suggestions and views submitted by Dr. Bhusrath to the Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation in which he has dealt with the necessity of providing relief measures to the ailing school children of the Bombay Municipality. That Dr. Bhusrath's suggestions embodied in Mr. Pupala's book merit serious consideration, require no further proof than the fact that by his passing the above examination with distinction he has shown himself to be an authority on the question affecting the health of children.

The Government of Bombay has been pleased to award Dr. Bhusrath a handsome scholarship of Rs. 300 for his brilliant success at the said examination. The teaching staff of the Bombay Municipality has also been pleased to present him with a purse of Rs. 100 for having broken the previous record by obtaining 81 per ce t. of the total number of marks. Dr. Bhusrath has also passed an examination in school hygiene of the London Sanitary College.

His wide and comprehensive study of the system of medical inspection followed in England and America has eminently fitted Dr. Bhusrath for the post of the medical inspector which he now occupies in the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. In his capacity as the Municipal Medical Inspector he has forwarded numerous suggestions to the Committee dealing with medical relief to the boys and girls of the Bombay Municipal Schools and which are, as stated above, embodied in Mr. Pupala's book on medical inspection. These suggestions are laboriously worked out and, if brought into operation, are sure to improve the health of the school-going children. I, therefore, appeal to all the members of the Municipal Corporation to help Mr. Pupala in carrying out the suggestions of Dr. Bhusrath.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. A.

"RELIGION AND POLITICS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was aggrieved to find yesterday a letter addressed to you by one "(C.L.D." written with the object of expressing some hasty and indignant remarks upon Mr. Ray. If he had dared to oppose the well-known theories of Mr. Ray, he ought to have used a little sense in putting forth some equal and well-balanced arguments for his cause. But can he do so?

Certainly not. What Mr. Ray is alleged to be preaching to-day is not a matter of the past. India's right to absolute Spiritualism,—a most perfect way to the freedom of body and soul even when applied to the race as well as to the individuals governing that body is being gloriously achieved throughout the ages. His undying faith is the search of Eternal Truth made Swami Vibekananda to rush to wards America and the Continent when his religion and his country was passing through a most critical period and wherever he went he achieved victory after victory. Sj. Arbindo Ghose who found a stern and faithful devotee in Mr. Ray, also belongs to the same school of thought though his views for the present appear so mysterious to many.

But these are the people who have sacrificed everything that counts for an enviable position in European circles and who are working out a Great Universal Cause that will not only emancipate India from her foreign bondage but also go a long way in adjusting the differences of various races, colours, nd creeds. And that will bring about a most glorious chapter in the history of mankind and your correspondent who is still dozing under the influence of a very strong dose of European wine. will benefit himself by remembering a proverb "History repeats— itself". —Yours, etc.,

RABINDANATH SARKHEL.

ROAD TO URAN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

—Sir,—The road from the Mora ferry to the town of Uran is exercrably bad; the metal justs out, here and there sharp stones stand out; hollows and depressions disfigure the road-way and various inequalities deform the product of the local Municipality, I mean, the road—if it be true that none but the Municipality is responsible for the scandalous state of things. Heaps of broken stone or metal lie along the road-way, as if the Municipality is not guilty of the dereliction of its duty, as one should infer from the heaps of metal meant for the road. The sufferers are the fares, the poor horses yoked to the conveyances, and certainly also the owners of the conveyances, and of the animals; for their animals die, and must die premature deaths, and their conveyances sustain damages and go soon out of repair. I hope these few lines will serve to draw the attention of the powers that are and lead to the road being put at least in a sufferably tolerable condition, at no distant date—Yours, etc.,

CIVIS.

BAD ROAD IN THE SUBURBS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We constantly hear it stated and said that roads are beneficial to the public and are needful for the improvement of communication, development of the resources of the country, stimulation of trade and commerce and the promotion of public convenience, facilities and intercourse. I am, therefore, surprised that the villages of Manori, Gorai, Utan and Dongri; the first two under the kind care of Bombay Suburban Local Boards, and the latter under the wisdom of Thana Local Boards, are sadly neglected in regards to benefits derivable from a good road. These villages have large populations, yield large revenue, and have a large trade in vegetables, fish, etc. But not a road to connect them with one another. During the dry season, the tracks that run through field—and over hillocks are navigated by country carts. In the monsoon, the tracks are closed. They remain closed for over 5 months the least. You can imagine the state of things brought about in consequence. I trust that the authorities concerned will kindly see their way to look after the welfare of the people committed to their charge; they will earn their blessings and prayers for the grant of the boon—the much needed road.—Yours, etc.,

COMMUNICATION.

PORTUGESE LOTTERIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to request the favour of your permitting me to remark that it is indeed very strange that while no lotteries, even for the best of objects and most charitable purposes, are allowed to be started in British India, lotteries, started in Portuguese India, are allowed to have a run in British India! Inconsistency stares one in the face. Who are dearer to our Government, their or Portuguese subjects?—Yours etc.,

Q IN THE CORNER.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There have much discontent, dissatisfaction, suffering and misery in consequence of the prevalence of unemployment. The situation might be remedied or eased by Government and large employers of labour using a thoughtful discrimination and sympathy, giving the first preference to those who are natives of the city and island and its suburbs, and then to British subjects from sister presidencies. Those who hail from foreign territories and possessions, whether or not playing the role of British subjects, should be employed the last, when those who have preferential claims are provided for; unless and until some such measures are adopted and carried out, the talk about the minimising of the acuteness of the sufferings due to unemployment will for ever be an idle talk. Words are meaningless.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO.

I. R. AND T. D. ASSOCIATION LTD

A meeting of the Bombay Members of the Indian Road and Transport Development Association was held on Tuesday, the 22nd instant in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of establishing a Branch in Bombay, Madras, are in existence in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Assam. Sir Reginald Ford the Chairman gave a brief resume of the Association and the work it had accomplished since its inception; and continuing, said that the Council of the Association was now awaiting the Report of the Roads Commission. Meanwhile, an Essay Competition was being launced for which three pprizes of Rs. 500 each were being given and it is hoped that these Essays would be published in the Press throughout India.

The Meeting elected the following Members to form the Committee of the Branch:—

Mr. Alan Moncrieff, (Chairman), Mr. E. C. Reidd, Mr. R. Sulivan, Mr. G. H. Cooke, with Messrs. R. Ricardo and S. Guevrek as the Council Representatives and Mr. W. Chubb as Secretary.

The Membership of the Bombay Branch is already large and the Council of the Association invite all interested in the Road question of India, especially in this Presidency, to write to the Secretary of the Association, 40, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NEED OF NATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

COUNTRY'S HUGE LOSS THROUGH APATHY OF GOVT.

MR. HAJI ON "SOME ASPECTS OF INDIAN COMMERCE"

POONA, May 26.

Under the auspices of the Vasantha Vyakhyanmala, Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., delivered an address on "Some aspects of Indian Commerce" to a much interested audience. Discussing the question in its broad aspects, Mr. Haji said that commerce was the pivot of the economic life of a nation. The economic well-being of a country depended not only on the production of wealth, but also on its energetic circulation amongst all sections of the community. Commerce supplied the machinery of co-ordination which linked the producer and the consumer. The essential adjuncts to a highly developed state of commerce are, said Mr. Haji, three-fold, namely the efficient system of transport and the net-work of Banking and Insurance Organisations. Transport said Mr. Haji, can again be classified into five divisions, namely, the road transport, water transport, air transport, underground and submarine transport. In India, said the speaker, only water transport was properly developed; but, neither the air route nor the underground railways nor submarine commerce were developed to any extent in this country. Even in European countries it is only in Germany that submarine commerce was in vogue. It was recorded in history that all military conquerers proved to be great road builders as was the case with Romans in England and Mahomedans in India. In fact, the policy of the road development was the first method of conquest practisred throughout the ages. That was how Rome subdued France and England, the English vanquished Scotland and Ireland and in India. Britain penetrated into the wilds of the North Western Frontier. Government have always recognised that military strength and road communcations were interdependent. In this connection, the lecturer referred to the labours of the Road Development Committee presided over by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and hoped that substantial results would ensue from the labours of that Committee.

TRANSPORT BY RAILWAYS.

The speaker next referred to transport by railways and reviewed the labours of the Acworth Committee and said that, on the whole, the railway policy of the Government of India was highly unsatisfactory. He maintained that in framing the rates, no consideration was given to the interests of the agricultural producer and that favouritism was shown both to the importer and exporter and that owing to the step-motherly policy thus followed, the Indian industries found themselves considerably handicapped.

WATER TRANSPORT.

Mr. Haji next discussed water transport and said that in spite of immense natural facilities which India enjoyed, the development of canals as a means of transport in India was very meagre. In countries like Belgium, France and Germany, water transport was so highly organised that it proved allowed to be silted in the interest of railto be considerably cheaper and therefore more popular than other forms of transport. In India, important navigable rivers were ways and sailing ships were allowed to fall into decay. In Bengal and Burma with its great rivers, only few rivers were brought under navigation and even that, only under European management. Indian enterprise in the direction of developing river navigation was much checkmated owing to the difficulties which confronted them in consequence of the unsympathetic policy of the Government of India. In this connection Mr. Haji referred to Mr. K. C. Neogi's Inland Navigation Bill and appealed for effective support to it by public opinion.

COASTAL NAVIGATION.

Mr. Haji next referred to coastal navigation and declared that as an outcome of the policy of support, both direct and indirect, of foreign companies, Indian shipping concerns were unable to hold their own, even in coastal navigation. The recurring annual loss to the country through the domination of coastal navigation by foreign shipping interest was about 10 crores of rupees. One other effect of foreign domination of coastal navigation was that it gave a wrng direction to trade and commerce and it also deprived Indian youth entirely of any nautical career. Mr. Haji went into the figures and pointed out that India was capable of meeting in entirely all the requirements of the coastal navigation through national ships. The total capital required for building a national fleet which would cope with the entire demands of coastal navigation was only about 10 crores. The Indian Mercantie Marine Committee had gone into the question very carefully and with a non-Indian Chairman had strongly recommended the reservation of coastal trade to national vessels. But although the recommendations were made some years ago, the Government persisted in treating it as a dead letter with the result that they had been compelled to introduce a private bill in the Assembly. Mr. Haji trusted that the bill for the reservation of coastal trade would meet with overwhelming support which would compel Government, however, unwilling they might be, to act on recommendations of their own committee. In this connection, Mr. Haji referred to the ocean navigation and estimated the annual foreign maritime trade at Rs. 400 crores, and the annual gross earnings of freight at 40 crores and very much regretted that owing to the apathy and indifference of the Government, the country should suffer an annual recurring gain of Rs. 10 crores and also the country should find itself without having a national mercantile marine of her own, which, in times of emergency, would serve the purpose, of second line of defence.

BANKING PROBLEMS.

Mr. Haji next dwelt on the banking problems of the country. He traced the history of modern banking in India and referred to the repeated demands made in the Imperial Council and the Reformed Assembly for the institution of a comprehensive banking inquiry and trusted that, considering the backwardness of Indian banking, the Government would, now at least, proceed to appoint a competent committee to investigate into the question. In the United States said Mr. Haji, the number of banks is in the neighbourhood of 35,000. The United Kingdom has 9,000 banks. Japan, Canada and Australia have 6,000, 4,000 and 2,500 banks respectively. But in a vast continent like India, the total number of joint stock banks did not exceed 350 and the figures of deposits and cash balances were very poor compared with the internal and external trade of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Haji said that the solution lay in organising an indigenous system of banking and co-ordinating it with the Joint Stock Banks, so that the internal trade, which was much greater than the external trade, could be properly financed.

INSURANCE.

Reviewing the place of insurance in national economic life, Mr. Haji said that insurance legislation calculated to inspire public confidence in insurance companies and to strengthen indigenous companies against the onslaught of foreign companies was necessary. In the sphere of marine insurance the foreign insurance companies always discriminated against Indian shipowners by putting them in second class. The annual drain through foreign insurance premium, said Mr. Haji, would be easily in the neighbourhood of about 20 crores.

Concluding, Mr. Haji estimated the total drain in banking, shipping, insurance, etc., at 100 crores and pleaded vigorously for legislative enactment which would advance India in all important spheres of commercial activities.

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